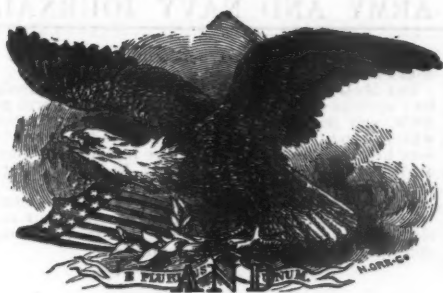


ARMY



NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE
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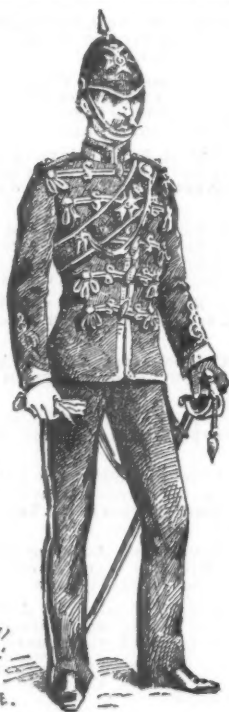
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KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS.

Black helmet, bronze ornaments, red cross in centre. Black tunic with gimp facings of black silk. Collar and cuffs of sleeves of red. Shoulder belt of black patent leather with silver ornaments. Black trousers with black silk stripes. Steel sabre. Gloves of iron gray color.



SCOTS RIFLES.

The helmet worn by the Scots Rifles is dark green. The tunic is also dark green with bronze buttons and ornaments. Trousers of tartan, blue black and dark green. The belts and equipments are black with copper clasp to the waist belt.



FUSILIER.

Bearskin hat with brass grenade and black leather chin strap. Red cloth tunic with blue facings and collar, the latter ornamented with a grenade. Trousers of dark blue with red facing. White equipments. Leather pouch under cartridge box on right side.



ROYAL SCOTS FUSILIERS.

Black bearskin hat, grenade of gold and silver. Red tunic with white facings, buttons and lace of gold. Black collar with silver ornaments. Garnet scarf. Silver medal with yellow ribbon. Trousers of tartan, black, green, and violet. White waist belt. Steel claymore; red sword knot.

BRITISH FUSILIERS AND RIFLEMEN.

The designation of fusiliers and riflemen, still retained by a number of regiments of the British Army, is a survival of the old days when the majority of the troops were armed with the "Brown Bess" smooth bore. The losses inflicted upon the stolid British line by the American and French sharpshooters first suggested the organization of special corps armed with the rifle, and they retained their distinctive character, certainly as late as 1854. At that date there were two line regiments of rifles, the 60th and the 95th, which had been during the war with France (1800) armed as riflemen, taught light infantry drill, and clothed in dark green to make them as near invisible as possible. The old 95th thus became the Rifle Brigade and still forms a part of the establishment with this title, and that of "the Prince Consort's Own" added. That historical regiment, the Camerons, organized in 1689, is now the first battalion of the "Scotch Rifles," and the 60th is the "King's Royal Rifle Corps." Besides these regiments, bearing the designation of riflemen, there are the Royal Irish Rifles.

The present British military establishment contemplates the addition to each infantry regiment of at least two militia battalions of territorial regiments. To many of the regiments, however, the fourth battalion is still lacking. The King's Royal Rifle Corps and the Rifle Brigade have each nine battalions organized, the Royal Irish Rifles six battalions, and the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, the Royal Irish Fusiliers, the Royal Munster Fusiliers, and the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, each five battalions. Besides the fusilier regiments here mentioned, there are the Royal Scotch, the Royal Welsh, the Royal,

the Lancashire, and the Northumberland Fusiliers. The Northumberland Fusiliers were raised between 1633 and 1685; the Royal Fusiliers, a city of London regiment, not long after. The Royal Munster and Royal Dublin Fusiliers were formed of the Royal Bengal, Royal Madras, and Royal Bombay Fusiliers, which were transferred to the British Army in August, 1861.

We give this week the uniforms of two of the Rifle regiments and two of the Fusilier regiments. The busby, which is the distinctive Fusilier mark, recalls what was written in 1678 by JOHN EVELYN, the English author and soldier: "Now were brought into service a new sort of soldiers called Grenadiers, who were dexterous in flinging hand grenades, every man having a handful. They had furred caps and coped crowns like janizaries, which made them look very fierce, and some had long hoods hanging down behind as we picture fools." The fusilier busby is without the hood or bag, and is made of black raccoon skin for officers and of seal skin for the enlisted men. This style of head dress is evidently a survival of the days when every artifice was resorted to, not only to increase the fierceness of the warrior's aspect, but to add to his apparent height, and to thus demoralize the enemy with a sense of the superior strength and weight, which were such important factors in the days of close combat. We find this attempt to thus impress the imagination illustrated in the uniforms of various peoples, including those of the ancient Aztecs, who wore for uniform the skin of some fierce animal, whose gaping jaws projecting above the head, increased the horror of their aspect. A similar custom was followed by those huge barbarians, the Cimbri, who were the terror of Rome

until MARIUS overcame them on the Raudian fields. If, as some hold, the Cimbri were relations of the Cymri, of Britain, the English came legitimately by their fondness for this terror-inspiring but most uncomfortable head gear.

In the English Army 141 infantry battalions are grouped with 155 battalions of militia, so as to form 69 territorial regiments. The reserves of the regular army are divided into two classes. The first class, and the militia reserves, are subject to employment beyond the United Kingdom. The service of the second class is limited to home duty. Militia service is for six years. Recruiting is entirely by voluntary enlistment, the maximum period being twelve years—eight years in active service for the cavalry, artillery and engineers, and six years for the other arms, the rest in the reserve. Service in the Guard and in the colonial corps is for the maximum period; in the other arms it is determined by the contract at the time of enlistment. If for less than twelve years, the soldier has the right to continue for the full period, and this period may be extended to twenty-one years, and even beyond. After a service of twenty one years discharge is granted at any time on three months' notice. The period of service can be arbitrarily extended for twelve months in time of war, or when the reserves are called out by royal proclamation. The age for recruiting is from eighteen to twenty-five, boys of from fourteen to sixteen being received for drummers, trumpeters or musicians. Married men are not accepted.

The United Kingdom is divided into twelve military districts with a general officer in command of each, viz., England, 6; Scotland, 1; Ireland, 3; Channel Isles, 2. There are besides two independ-

ent posts at Woolwich and Chatham and two permanent camps. In the case of mobilization the theoretical organization provided for is that of eight army corps, of three divisions of infantry each, each division comprising two brigades. The nominal strength of each infantry battalion is 1,000 men; of a regiment of cavalry, 542 men and 400 horses; battery, 151 men, 104 horses and 6 guns; mounted batteries, 145 men, 86 horses and 6 guns.

A census of the 84,263 men who were serving at home, January 1, was taken both to test their nationalities and their religious denominations. The English numbered 62,712, the Scotch 7,003, and the Irish 13,489. As to religions, more than two thirds profess to belong to the Church of England, which claims 56,993 worshippers, while 16,260 were Roman Catholics, 6,640 Presbyterians, and 3,788 Wesleyans. The recruits who joined the regular army in the year 1884 were 35,653 from all sources, a far larger number than in any year since 1870. Of these, 22,399 were under twenty years of age; 11,126 were under 5 ft. 5 in. in height; and 11,161 were over 5 ft. 7 in. As many as 3,140 were under 33 in. round the chest, 9,181 were under 34 in., 11,034 under 35 in., and 11,238 over that measurement.

(From the London Army and Navy Gazette.)

W. H. RUSSELL ON GENERAL McDOWELL.

THERE was in some of the papers this week a brief record of the death of a man who, with a little luck, might have filled a large page in the history of one of the greatest civil wars—the very greatest indeed, as far as the area over which it extended and the number of men engaged in it were concerned—the world has ever seen, Gen. Irvin McDowell. There was very little note taken here, however, of the end of the soldier, who passed away peacefully at his residence *en retraite* in San Francisco, where he settled down on his recent retirement from the command of the Pacific Coast District; and yet at one time his name was on the lips of fifty millions of people, for he was the Goliath of the Northern States who was sent out from Washington against the David of the Israelites of the Secession. He was an accomplished West Point soldier, and he was Gen. Scott's man—a placid, thoughtful, bulky person, with a big brain, and with rather an inert, though powerful, physical frame; exceedingly temperate, a drinker of water, and an eater of watermelons, and an enemy of tobacco; given to much study of treatises of war, and crammed with strategies and tactics; kindly, except where he had a professional enemy to deal with; conscientious, brave, and honest.

When the cry of "On to Richmond!" went forth from the people, the press, and the Congress of the United States of the North—as they then were—McDowell, with a small force of United States regulars and artillery, and a great array of volunteers, moved from his lines on the right bank of the Potomac, invaded the sovereign State of Virginia, and on July 21, 1861, advancing from Centreville against the Confederates under Beauregard, on the bank of Bull Run, was utterly routed, and obliged to abandon all the Federal positions outside Washington, except some small earthworks, misnamed forts, close to the capital. His dispositions, scrutinized to-day by the severest critic, will, we think, show that when he prepared his plan McDowell had no reason to doubt of success. But he could not have foreseen two mortal blows administered on the spot—one, the departure of some 4,000 volunteers of the State of Pennsylvania, whose time being up on July 20, "marched off the field"—on the morning of the 21st—"to the sound of the enemy's guns," as McDowell stated in his report; the other, the sudden outburst of Johnston's Confederates, whom Gen. Patterson had suffered to get away from him, on his right, so that they appeared—*parva componere magnis*—very much as the Prussians did at Waterloo, Patterson being quite a Federal Grouchy.

In fact, the Federals ought to have won Bull Run. They did not. They were beaten. The Confederates ought to have taken Washington. They did not. They failed to grasp the golden fruit of victory. The Union was saved. But as is the wont of republics, the beaten general was sacrificed. McClellan was subsequently appointed to McDowell's command, and it is a matter of history that he did not beat Lee or take Richmond, and that it was reserved for Grant to give the Confederacy the coup de grace. In an inferior position, as a corps commander in a losing army McDowell could not recover lost ground; but he did not forfeit the esteem of his friends or the confidence of soldiers in his ability. The blight of "Bull Run," nevertheless, was upon him always. Years after the battle and the restoration of the Union, he happened to meet on the Continent the correspondent of the *Times*, who, because he had the ill fortune to be obliged to write an account of the great stampede, in which he most unwillingly took part, was known throughout the United States as "Bull Run Russell," and the general suddenly stopping him as they walked along together, exclaimed, "Do you remember what day this is? The anniversary of Bull Run! Had I won that battle, I should have been the most powerful, and you would have been the most popular, man in America. I need not tell you how very much it is the other way with us both at present." But he was not cast out utterly, for all that. He had offices of trust and commands, and acquitted himself well in all. President Lincoln had a high regard for him and his opinion, and frequently consulted him. At one time, when the President and the Federals were impatient at the apparent inaction of McClellan, who was preparing an immense expedition for the Peninsula, Mr. Lincoln, who was sitting with McDowell, after a long pause, said slowly:

"George has got a lot of fellows ready to fight, and doing nothing; now, do you think he would

lead you and me some of them, to try what we could do?"

But McDowell, toward the end of the campaign, had serious differences with the other Federal generals, and justified in some degree the superstition which exists against unlucky generals. Nevertheless, he was a fine soldier, and he had a great admiration for the masters of the art in Europe, especially Marlborough and Napoleon. He was proud of his Northern-Irish descent, and the United States will never have a braver, more devoted, or more skilful—though they may have a more fortunate—champion, than Irvin McDowell.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER O. F. HEYERMAN, U. S. N., now in Germany, will remain abroad until July.

CAPTAIN J. H. HIGBEE, U. S. Marine Corps, was in New York this week with quarters at the Gilsey House.

LIEUTENANT H. S. FOSTER, 20th U. S. Infantry, and Mrs. Foster, while temporarily at Fort Leavenworth, are the guests of Colonel Williston.

CHIEF ENGINEER J. W. THOMSON, and A. J. Kiersted, U. S. N., were guests at the Astor House, New York, early in the week.

LIEUTENANT E. S. FARROW, 21st U. S. Infantry, will spend the summer abroad for the benefit of his health, which has been quite poor for some time past.

REAR ADMIRAL FRANKLIN, U. S. N., sent recently from Hampton Roads to the New York *World* "a small contribution, \$108.50, from the officers and men of the U. S. S. *Pensacola* to be placed at the disposition of those who have charge of the completion of the Bartholdi Statue."

LIEUTENANT C. B. SATTERLEE, 3d U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Jackson Barracks, La., from a most agreeable tour at Camp Endicot, New Orleans.

CAPTAIN F. E. DECOURCY, 13th U. S. Infantry, goes abroad to visit his old home and will remain across the sea for a year at least if not longer.

CAPTAIN A. H. YOUNG, U. S. A., for some time past on temporary duty in New York City with Colonel Hodges, Depot Quartermaster, leaves for Columbus Barracks, O., to take charge of the quartermasters' department there.

We regret to learn of a recent accident to Lieutenant F. C. Nichols, 1st U. S. Art., by falling from his horse at the Presidio of San Francisco. The animal was a new one and when the lieutenant drew his sabre shield and threw his rider.

COLONEL A. R. BUFFINGTON, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., came to New York this week to sit on the Board at the New York Arsenal to examine certain ordnance officers for promotion.

GENERAL TIDBALL, Commandant, Fort Monroe, Va., under instructions from Major-Gen. Hancock, has sent a veteran soldier to Yorktown, Va., to guard the monument and grounds from injury by visitors, relic hunters, etc.

LIEUTENANT W. E. BIRKHIMER, 3d U. S. Art., rejoined this week at Little Rock Barracks from his trip to New Orleans and is busy preparing for transfer with his battery to Washington Barracks, D. C.

CAPTAIN S. R. STAFFORD, 15th U. S. Infantry, has returned to Columbus Barracks, O., from a trip to Fort Leavenworth in charge of military prisoners.

LIEUTENANT PALMER TILTON, 20th U. S. Infantry, is a recent addition to the garrison circle of Fort Snelling, Minn.

CAPTAIN J. H. DORST, 4th U. S. Cavalry, has joined at Fort Apache, A. T., on promotion.

LIEUTENANT BAINBRIDGE REYNOLDS, 3d Cavalry, detailed in Arizona on special service, when his regiment left for Texas was expected to join at Fort Davis this week.

MUCH sympathy is felt for Lieutenant E. K. Moore, U. S. N., and Mrs. Moore, whose only child, a girl one year old, died last week.

SURGEON E. P. VOLLUM, U. S. A., will leave Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., soon to spend a few months on leave.

ASSISTANT SURGEON J. K. CORSON, U. S. A., rejoined at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., this week, from a fortnight's leave.

MAJOR J. S. FLETCHER, U. S. A., at Fort Porter, N. Y., in relieving Ordnance Sergeant John Kaiser, U. S. A., retired, from duty at that post, pays a high compliment to his sterling qualities as a man and soldier, and wishes him many years of well earned rest on the retired list.

GENERAL SCHOFIELD has selected Major J. C. Bates, 20th Infantry, to supervise the rifle competitions of 1885, of the Division of the Missouri, which take place this year at Fort Snelling, Minn. The selection is an excellent one.

GENERAL G. A. FORSYTH, U. S. A., and bride, during their recent visit to San Francisco, were the recipients of much attention, and enjoyed themselves greatly.

CHAPLAIN T. W. BARRY, U. S. A., of Fort Leavenworth, had two old classmates visit him a few days ago while en route to Mexico, the Rev. F. O. Osborne of Green Bay, Wis., and Rev. T. W. McClain, of Ypsilanti, Mich.

THE San Francisco *Report* of May 9 says: M. L. Read, U. S. N., was at the Occidental, Sunday.... George Delap, of the Rush, registered at the Occidental Hotel, Sunday.... Major Summerhayes cheers up his friends in the city with his genial presence quite frequently.... Mrs. Lieutenant Turner (née Walsh) is visiting relatives in Vallejo.... Mrs. Charles F. Williams, wife of Captain Williams, of the Marine Corps, visited her city friends during the week.... Ensign James Glennon, who recently arrived from Central America, has been offered a position at Annapolis.

CAPTAIN A. W. GREELY, U. S. A., and family, will spend a portion of the Summer at Pittsfield, Mass.

LIEUTENANT H. L. HAWTHORNE, 2d U. S. Artillery, returned to Washington Barracks on Wednesday from a week's leave.

THE Ordnance Agency in the Army Building, New York City, has been closed, and Colonel Silas Crispin, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., was expected to assume command of Frankford Arsenal, Pa., this week.

MAJOR GENERAL W. S. HANCOCK, General A. J. Perry, and Lieutenant T. H. Barber, A. D. C., were expected to return to Governor's Island the latter part of this week from Atlanta, Ga.

LIEUTENANT J. W. HEARD, 3d Cavalry, is spending a portion of his leave in New York City, and will start for Camp Rice, Texas, about May 28.

LIEUTENANT LEWIS MERRIAM, 4th U. S. Infantry, lately very sick at Omaha, has come East with Mrs. Merriam for the benefit of his health.

MAJOR J. E. BLAINE, paymaster, U. S. A., upon his arrival in New York will establish his office in the Army Building.

INSPECTOR GENERAL ROGER JONES rejoined at Governor's Island on Saturday last from an extended official tour through the South.

ZEBULON BUTLER, who died at Wilkesbarre, Pa., a few days ago, was great-grandson of Col. Zebulon Butler, who commanded the forces at the Wyoming battle and massacre a century ago.

THE veteran General E. B. Alexander, U. S. A., was in New York last week, and has been visiting friends at West Point, going from there to his home in St. Paul.

GENERAL J. R. BROOKE, U. S. A., has established headquarters of the District of Montana at Fort Shaw. Quartermaster Charles Bird and a paymaster, however, will continue on duty at Helena.

CAPTAIN J. F. KENT, 3d Infantry, of Fort Missoula, Montana, was to start East this week on a two months' leave.

CAPTAIN F. A. HATHAWAY, U. S. A., has rejoined at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, from a short trip East.

LIEUTENANT G. W. GOODING, of the Revenue Marine Service, visited friends in Norfolk, Va., early in the week.

A DESPATCH from Constantinople says that General Lew Wallace, our late Minister to Turkey, has been offered a high position in the Turkish service, but has declined it.

MAJOR A. S. NICHOLSON, Adjutant and Inspector of the Marine Corps, who is on a tour of inspection, was at San Francisco a few days ago.

MRS. RODMAN, wife of Adjutant J. B. Rodman, 20th Infantry, and family, are visiting in St. Paul, and will go from there to Fort Assiniboine.

LIEUTENANT C. A. BENNETT, 3d U. S. Artillery, returned to Fort Monroe, Va., early in the week, from a brief absence.

CAPTAIN R. G. HOWELL, 2d U. S. Artillery, returned to Washington Barracks on Thursday from a short leave.

LIEUTENANT D. C. KINGMAN, Corps of Engineers, was expected to arrive at the Yellowstone Park this week, to commence work on the construction of bridges, etc.

CAPTAIN GEORGE MITCHELL, 2d U. S. Artillery, who is spending a few weeks in Washington, will shortly leave for Newport Barracks, Ky., to conduct his battery from there to St. Augustine, Fla.

UNDER orders issued this week, Colonel H. G. Litchfield, U. S. A., has had his destination changed from Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., to St. Augustine, Fla.

ASSISTANT SURGEON A. A. DE LOFFRE, U. S. A., after a brief stay at Fort Sisseton, has gone to Fort Totten, Dakota, to take charge of the Medical Department there, in place of Assistant Surgeon W. B. Davis, who comes East to report to General Hancock for a post.

LIEUTENANT H. O. S. HEISTAND, 11th Infantry, was expected in New York this week, to report to Colonel Andrews for temporary recruiting duty.

A SAD phase of Navy life was illustrated last week in the death of the only child of Lieut. G. K. Moore, U. S. Navy, who died the day after his ship, the *Saratoga*, sailed on her summer cruise to Europe. Lieut. and Mrs. G. K. Moore have the profound sympathy of their many appreciative friends.

THE *Detroit Post* warmly seconds the *Omaha Herald* in its recent article, suggesting General H. A. Morrow, U. S. A., as an officer suitable in every respect for the position of Judge Advocate General of the Army. The *Post* says that Michigan will be glad to see such recognition of its gallant soldier, who has done himself and his State so much credit and honor since his entry into service.

THE New York *Tribune* of May 19 says: "Louise Morgan Simpson, a little six-year-old daughter of Captain John Simpson, U. S. A., now stationed at San Antonio, Texas, sends a check for \$18 for the *Tribune* Fresh Air Fund. The gift has an added value, from the fact that she earned the money entirely by doing fancy work, which she afterward sold. Little Louise accompanies the contribution with the hope that it may benefit some little girl. She will be pleased to hear that it will benefit several little girls, on whose behalf we thank her."

A PETITION favoring the appointment of Inspector-General Absalom Baird to the senior Inspector Generalship, upon the retirement of Gen. Davis in September next, has been extensively circulated among officers of high rank of the Army. Among the names upon it are those of a majority of the members of the Hazen Court-martial, who signed it when in Washington. This is the last opportunity Col. Baird will have to succeed to the office, and his friends are doing all they can legitimately to secure it for him.

GENERAL T. H. RUGER, U. S. A., was to arrive at Fort Leavenworth this week.

REAR ADMIRAL R. N. STEMBEL, U. S. N., registered this week at the Continental, and Colonel W. B. Lane, U. S. A., at the St. George Hotel, Philadelphia.

It is reported that President Zaldivar of San Salvador, when he came into power owed large sums of money, but that he is now possessed of large amounts chiefly invested abroad. It is said that the late President Barrios saved \$14,000,000 during his presidency.

MAJOR A. E. BATES, Paymaster, U. S. A., left Washington on Wednesday evening, on a tour through the South-western States, for the purpose of paying bounty and back pay to relations of deceased colored soldiers.

GENERAL GRANT had a good night last night. "He slept eight hours," said Jesse Grant on Wednesday morning. "It was the best night's rest he has had in a long time, and he looks and feels bright this morning."

CAPTAIN C. B. SEARS, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., was in Vicksburg, Miss., this week.

CAPTAIN OTHO E. MICHAELIS, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., registered at the Brevoort House, New York, on Wednesday.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR S. H. POOK, U. S. N., returned to League Island, Pa., this week, from a trip to Norfolk, Va.

THE Vancouver Independent of May 14 says: "Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Col. Drum, Maj. D. C. Poole, Maj. McMurray, Maj. Baldwin, Capt. Barnett, Capt. Woodruff, Lieut. Willard Young, Lieut. J. N. Allison and Lieut. Burr, accompanied Maj. W. A. Jones, Engineer Corps, to the Cascades, by invitation, May 8, to visit the Government works there."

Among the other terrible results of war it may be mentioned that one of our naval officers, who is at present in Panama, has been forced to change the date of his wedding, which was to have taken place this month.—Boston Post.

LIEUTENANT F. L. DODDS, 9th U. S. Infantry, of Rutgers College, N. J., was a visitor to New York this week.

ASSISTANT NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR J. FEASTER, U. S. NAVY, has taken charge of the Construction Department at the Mare Island Navy-yard until a successor to Naval Constructor Much is designated.

MORNING and afternoon concerts are now the order of each day at David's Island, N. Y. H., and life is more endurable at that station now that the winter is past.

CAPTAIN J. W. REILLY, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., was a visitor to New York this week to appear before the Board at Governor's Island for examination for promotion.

LIEUTENANT E. H. PLUMMER, 10th U. S. Infantry, is at present engaged in measuring a mail route from Las Vegas, N. M., to Fort Reno, I. T.

MRS. MANNING, wife of Major W. C. Manning, U. S. A., who has been in California, visited friends at Fort Leavenworth a few days ago, while on her way to join her husband at Fort Brady, Mich.

LIEUTENANT JOHN BIDDLE, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., was at Fort Pembina, D. T., this week, on surveying duty.

The dedication of Gen. Grant's work on which he is now engaged, is as follows: "To the officers and soldiers engaged in the War of the Rebellion, and also those engaged in the war in Mexico, these volumes are dedicated. U. S. GRANT."

As the day of General Augur's retirement draws nearer, the speculations as to the next brigadier general becomes more lively. A Washington correspondent expresses himself as certain that the choice lies between General R. B. Ayres and Eugene A. Carr.

MAJOR C. B. THROCKMORTON, 2d U. S. Artillery, says the New Orleans Times-Democrat, "who has been ordered to the command of Jackson Barracks, is a native of Washington, and one of the very best of fellows. He will be a signal addition to society, for Mrs. Throckmorton is a most charming and accomplished lady, and there is a young daughter, one of the loveliest of girls. Their loss is deeply felt in Washington, but it will be New Orleans gain."

A DESPATCH received at Tucson, May 12, from Fort Lowell, says: Before reveille yesterday morning Lt. S. A. Mason, 4th Cavalry, was awakened by a knock at his door. Going to the door he saw a soldier with a carbine in his hand. The soldier said: "You have insulted me, and I am going to kill you; I want you to come out." The Lieutenant replied he would as soon as he dressed himself. He thereupon closed the door and picked up a Colt's revolver lying at hand. As he passed a latticed window the soldier fired through, but missed him. Lieut. Mason returned the fire, shooting off the soldier's cap. The latter retreated to a tree, when Mason fired a second shot, taking effect in the cap of the soldier's left knee, which brought him to terms. The leg has since been amputated.

A WASHINGTON letter to the Boston Herald says: "There has been for a year past an undercurrent of fear in the minds of his friends that Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan was in danger of becoming a serious sufferer from weakness of his digestive organs. He is a man of intense and emotional nature, whose vitality is drawn upon more rapidly than most men's. He is still a young man, but lately turned fifty, with ten full years of command of the Army before him should he survive. A few weeks ago he was talking about the arrangements for Grant's funeral, and now he is hurrying home from the Pacific coast with his own health seriously threatened. If his digestion is interrupted, it would seem as if the best course for him would be to remain quiet on the continent, after a severe accident such as he has evidently suffered by being thrown from his carriage, is enough to kill him." This is a much too gloomy view of the health of the Lieutenant General of which we hear much more cheering accounts.

SURGEON J. R. GIBSON, U. S. A., returned to St. Augustine, Fla., this week from a visit to Atlanta, Ga.

MAJOR S. M. WHITSIDE, U. S. A., was in St. Paul this week and quartered at the Metropolitan Hotel.

P. A. PAYMASTER R. FRAZER, U. S. N., was in Philadelphia on Thursday.

REAR-ADMIRAL CHAS. H. BALDWIN, U. S. N., and Mrs. Baldwin are expected to spend the summer at Newport, R. I.

At a meeting at Columbia College, New York, on Wednesday, of the American Meteorological Society, General C. B. Comstock, U. S. A., was appointed one of a committee to investigate the subject of State surveys.

CAPTAIN C. A. ALLIGOOD, U. S. A., has taken charge of the Quartermaster's Department at Fort Monroe until the arrival of Captain C. A. Booth from Columbus Barracks, O.

SURGEON DALLAS BACHE, U. S. A., rejoined at Fort Adams, R. I., this week, from a visit to friends in Washington.

ASSISTANT SURGEON D. M. APPEL, U. S. A., returned to Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., the latter part of this week from a short leave.

CAPTAIN E. PALISER, of the British Army, is at Calgary, Canada, en route to join the staff of Major General Strange, at Edmonton.

CAPTAIN EUST VON REICHE, of the German Navy, registered at the Albermarle Hotel, New York, on Thursday.

PAYMASTER C. D. MANSFIELD and Passed Assistant Surgeon C. G. Herndon, U. S. N. were guests at the Hoffman House, New York, on Thursday.

ASSISTANT SURGEON CALVIN DEWITT, U. S. A., was to leave New York the latter part of this week for Newport Barracks, Ky.

LIEUTENANT LEA FEBIGER, 23d U. S. Infantry, started from Fort Brady, Mich., on Saturday last on a month's leave.

LIEUTENANT JOHN MCCLELLAN, 5th U. S. Artillery, sailed on Friday on the *Hammonia* for Hamburg. When he returns he will bring a bride with him.

It has been apparent to the friends of Lieut. T. B. M. Mason, U. S. N., for some time that he was by no means satisfied with the naval Service and this dissatisfaction finally resulted in the determination to resign. The reasons he assigns for this conclusion were the hopelessness of advancement in the Navy. Seeing no prospect of preferment and being independent in his circumstances, he preferred the freedom of civil life. He had written his resignation, but on the advice of his father-in-law finally decided to withhold it.

THE New Orleans Democrat, referring to the recent military encampment at New Orleans, says: "Everything was conducted as if the troops had been in the Regular Service. The camp was under the command of Major E. S. Ewing, U. S. A., a very competent and experienced officer, who was extremely assiduous in the discharge of his onerous duties. Lieut. O. T. Crosby, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., a distinguished graduate of West Point, was the adjutant of the post and contributed not a little to the elation and success of the camp by his soldierly performance of his work."

GENERAL CROOK has written a kindly letter to Lorenzo Bonito, the son of one of the Apache chiefs captured by him in old Mexico two years ago, in which he says: "I remember you on the march out of Mexico, also many other Chiricahua boys, whose Indian names I do not know. I wish more of them were with you at Carlisle so that they can get an education. I saw your father last October at Fort Apache. He was well, and had raised a good crop of corn, but the frost killed much of it. They all hope to raise a big crop this year. I told your father I had seen you. He was much pleased to hear from you, and to know from me how you were doing. Tell all of the rest of the Apache children that I visited all the Apaches last October, that they were all well and doing well, and that they are getting rich."

In answer to a letter of inquiry from Secretary Manning through the Secretary of War, Surg. Geo. W. Sternberg, U. S. A., said in a letter to the Surgeon-General: "My studies relating to disease germs leave no doubt in my mind as to the possibility of the importation of the germs of cholera, malignant pustule, smallpox and yellow fever in old rags, whether baled or otherwise. The germs of malignant pustule (anthrax) may be preserved indefinitely without losing their virulence, and we have ample evidence that the germs of cholera, of smallpox and of yellow fever may be preserved in infected clothing or bedding for a considerable time—exactly how long has not been determined. That such infected articles could be preserved in bales of rags can scarcely be questioned, and it seems apparent that they are likely to find their way into the rag-pickers' collections during the epidemic prevalence of these diseases, especially in countries where there is no organized sanitary supervision." Dr. Sternberg is now in attendance upon the International Sanitary Conference at Rome as a representative from the United States.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Paymaster General Wm. B. Rochester, U. S. A., is spending the week quietly at the summer resorts in the lower Chesapeake. He is accompanied by all the members of his family. Colonel Carey, U. S. A., is Acting Paymaster General during his absence. The absence of Secretary Endicott, Lieutenant General Sheridan and Adjutant General Drum this week have made Army matters somewhat dull, and business is accumulating.

The Secretary of War, Adjutant-General Drum, and the other members of the party which left Washington last week for Fort Leavenworth, are due in Washington on Tuesday next. The Secretary expects to return in time for Cabinet meeting on that day. The Lieutenant-General is expected back on Sunday or Monday. Col. Mike Sheridan received a

telegram from him on Wednesday, stating that he would leave El Paso for Chicago on that morning, remaining there a day or so, and then proceeding direct to Washington. When they return they will find that a general transformation has taken place in their official quarters. The heavy winter rugs and curtains have been removed from the Secretary's office, bringing to view the handsome tiled floor, which has been recoiled and polished. The carpets have been removed from the Lieutenant and Adjutant Generals' rooms and the light summer matting substituted, giving all the rooms a cool appearance for summer.

Col. John M. Wilson, Corps of Engineers, expects to continue in charge of the division appertaining to fortifications and seacoast defenses in connection with his new duties as Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds. He says that he can so systematize the work that this will be made possible.

The following officers of the Army registered at the office of the Adjutant General during the current week: Capt. M. L. Courtney, 25th Inf., National Hotel, on leave; Capt. Wm. R. Steinmetz, Medical Dept., on leave; 2d Lieut. J. W. Benét, 5th Art., 1717 1st st., N. W., on leave; 1st Lieut. R. H. Patterson, 2,100 G st., N. W., under telegraphic instruction from A. G. O.; Capt. Wm. Thompson, retired, 212 4½ street.

Appointments of the three remaining post quartermaster sergeants will, we learn, be made within the next week. The purpose is to give each regiment an equal share in the three appointments, and as they have all shared about alike in the appointments made thus far it has been found difficult to decide how to distribute the remaining three. There are no vacancies in the grade of ordnance sergeants; those created by the retirement of the twenty-one, week before last, were filled last week.

After June 30 there will be no funds available to pay the claims of volunteers for arrears of pay and bounties, nor any claims of officers and soldiers of the United States Army that accrued prior to June 30, 1883, except for three months extra pay for services in the Mexican war, until the next Congress makes an appropriation. The Second Auditor of the Treasury estimates that an appropriation of \$300,000 will be necessary. More than 700 letters a day are received by the Second Auditor in relation to claims pending in his office.

Secretary Whitney proposes in a few weeks to visit all the Government Navy-yards for the purpose of familiarizing himself with their condition and management, and learning what facilities they offer for building the new vessels which under the law can be built either by contract or in the Navy-yard.

General Benét, Chief of Ordnance, and Capt. C. S. Smith, Ordnance Department, are visiting the Dupont Powder Works and the Midvale Steel Works, this week, on business in connection with the Ordnance Board. They will also collect data for use in connection with the coast defence board, of which they are members. The contract for building the Powlett Gun Carriage has been awarded to the Gun Carriage Company of which the inventor is a member. They were the bidders. Their estimate was \$13,000.

MARE ISLAND NAVY YARD.

THE Secretary of the Navy has made public the following letter, addressed to the Commandant of the Mare Island Navy-yard:

NAVY DEPARTMENT.
WASHINGTON, May 11, 1885.

Commodore John H. Russell, U. S. N., Commandant Navy-yard, Mare Island, California:

SIR: In the line of the suggestions contained in my letter to you of April 15, I have made such investigations as my limited time would permit into the expenditures made at the Mare Island Navy-yard of late years, for the purpose of satisfying myself as to its condition as a place for the efficient performance of public work. Taking certain lines of inquiry as tests, I am compelled to express the greatest astonishment at the results indicated.

The steamship *Mohican* was taken out of commission in the year 1872. Since that time she has remained at the Mare Island Yard undergoing reconstruction, including the substitution of new machinery for the old. She is now substantially ready for sea, and within the next sixty days will re-enter the Service.

From the accounts of this Department it appears that there has been spent on her in the Mare Island Yard \$845,000, which, with further amounts hereafter likely to come in, will raise her total expenditures to about \$900,000; and that upon a wooden vessel of about 1,900 tons displacement. More than two-thirds of this has been spent within the last three years.

For the fact that she is of a class now obsolete as an effective weapon of war, and substantially worthless, the Yard cannot be held responsible. But that the expense of this reconstruction of the *Mare Island* Yard has cost the Government at least three times what a new ship of the same character and class could have been built for, does certainly indicate the most extraordinary mismanagement and wastefulness. Similar indications appear to me in the case of partial repairs and replacements made upon other vessels not necessary to comment upon in detail.

It may be said that the economy or lack of economy with which repairs are conducted is, in general, a difficult thing to prove. But circumstances like those exhibited in the case of the *Mohican* are entirely incapable of explanation, except upon the ground that either through a fault of system or for some other reason the public money spent in the Mare Island yard is, in the main, thrown away.

I have decided to constitute a Board of Investigation for the purpose of conducting an inquiry upon the spot into the system and methods prevalent in the Yard; and the orders constituting the Board and covering their authority will accompany this communication.

I have heretofore directed certain foremen of the Yard to be dismissed. The Naval Regulations provide: That whenever a vacancy shall occur in the position of foreman a Board shall be convened at the Navy-yard, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, to make a selection from qualified candidates who shall have passed a satisfactory examination, irrespective of locality—no district or State being entitled to preference for these positions. The Board to be constituted will, until further orders, conduct these examinations.

I call your attention, and, through you, that of the Board to be constituted, to the number of men carried upon the rolls as foremen, quartermen, leading-men, etc., (persons engaged in the work of supervision,) and desire suggestions as to a more simple and effective form of organization, which shall combine classes of work similar in general character under the same supervision, whether conducted by different bureaus of this Department, or otherwise, for the purpose of giving a greater simplicity and probably effectiveness to the organization.

Very respectfully,
WILLIAM C. WHITNEY, Secretary of the Navy.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE STORMING OF BATOCHE.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, MAY 13.

The long and tedious advance on Batoche has been brought to a sudden conclusion in a somewhat dramatic manner. The rebels had been pushed back by the continued and systematic use of the four 9-pounder muzzle-loading rifled Woolwich field guns, supported by one Gatling gun under Captain Howard, who, it is said, is an American officer. This gentleman brought two of these guns to Canada by order of the Canadian Government, and took one to General Middleton's brigade to show how it should be used. His bravery and conduct through the continued rifled firing day by day has been highly praised, and it appears a wonder how he escaped.

Both the Gatling and four 9-pounders appear to have been well supported by infantry rifle fire, and after a day or two the situation appears to have become somewhat intolerable to the brave defenders of Batoche. They had gradually to relinquish their different vantage grounds, a further proof, if necessary, that the most tenacious infantry cannot remain day by day exposed to the fire of modern rifled field guns, unless they have either guns wherewith to answer the enemies' pieces, or properly constructed shelter from shrapnel percussion shell and grape.

The tactics of General Middleton are greatly admired and appreciated. Having by patience and perseverance pushed his enemy into a contracted space, viz.: the village of Batoche, he determined to take it with its entrenchments and rifle pits at the point of the bayonet. No doubt he had closely observed the conduct of his volunteer troops during the previous days, and had made up his mind that should he order the place to be stormed they would act up to his wishes and expectations and not shrink and hesitate at the formidable task he offered them.

It appears that about the time the General decided to storm, Riel sent word to say that if the firing of the guns continued on the houses where his women and children were, he would murder his seven prisoners. The general sent him word to know where those houses were. Riel appears then to have made up his mind to kill the seven men, and sent word to the general to say so. This was the signal for the charge.

The Toronto Grenadiers leaped forward and rushed at the place with bayonets fixed, the 90th Winnipeg Regiment, with the Midland Ontario, on their flank, both supported by the scouts in the general charge. The village, rifle pits and entrenchments were carried with loud cheers, and the seven prisoners released. In the rush some excellent officers and men fell to rise no more. Capt. Fitch, of the Grenadiers, fell shot through the heart; Capt. French, of the scouts, was shot through the heart; Capt. Brown, of Bolton's scouts, was also shot through the heart, and Lieut. Kippen shot through the head. The storming of the entrenched village and release of the seven prisoners doomed to death will ever remain a signal instance of the admirable stuff of which Canadian troops are made, and of the finished tactics of their General.

Such deeds form the foundations of nationalities. This bayonet charge will do more to make a nation of Canada than 10,000 newspapers and thousands of speeches in Parliament. What the British Empire wants in its hour of need is not so much the support of colonies and provinces as the support of nations, all bound together for mutual protection.

There is a rumor, to which I am inclined to give credence, that the British troops who annually go to India to relieve other regiments will pass this summer over the Canadian Pacific, via China, to Calcutta. The railway authorities have wired answer to the War Office that they are ready now to take troops. The whole of the vast territory from Halifax to Vancouver being British territory, the arrangement is simply a question between the military authorities in England and the railway manager. This move would be a demonstration against malcontents, and would show the world, and especially Russia, our new *Place d'Armes* in the Pacific, at Victoria and Esquimaux, where, being only fifteen days from Plymouth, a large force could be collected to menace any chosen point on the Russian Pacific Coast.

Certainly Russia has missed her chance. Not going to war now, she had better forever hold her peace. When Australia and Canada become high spirited nations it will be too late!

MAY 15.

Lord Melgund is here having just arrived from Batoche. He has been acting as chief of the staff to Gen. Middleton. He is young, handsome, the eldest son of the Earl of Minto, and has a charming and lovely wife, the youngest daughter of the late General Sir Charles Grey. I mention this to show that the English aristocracy are well to the front here as they were in the Sudan. Lord Boyle, eldest son of the Earl of Shannon, and his younger brother, Henry, are serving on the staff of Major Stewart of Stewart's Rangers. They are watching the frontier north of Montana from important information (unpublished) received from American officers.

This action of American officers is highly appreciated by everyone in the Dominion on the side of law, order and peace. The territory is so great and the troops so few in number that any assistance in the way of information and advice, may save the lives of many innocent people.

General Middleton sent Lord Melgund back to Ottawa, that he may be near the government and of service in assisting the authorities in directing the campaign.

Having seen the country and fought the rebels he will be able to comprehend the needs of the General and therefore insure the most satisfactory results. Besides, it is not his first campaign. He served through the Afghan campaign with Gen. Roberts, and with the Turks in the defence of the Balkan passes against the Russian hosts. The half breeds and Indians will not have an enemy at the Capital in him, but, on the contrary, he appears struck by their courage, tenacity and despair. If I am not mistaken he will advocate kindness and consideration to all who will come in and offer to settle down again.

Lord Melgund reports that he thinks that Chief White Cap and his band of Sioux were with Riel at Batoche, and he related a singular incident which

goes to show that White Cap was in the fight. While camped at Fish Creek Captain Howard expressed a hope that the Sioux were with Riel, as he said he had an old score to settle with them. He was for five years engaged in fighting Indians with General Custer in the Northwestern States. When the Sioux crossed the line some years ago White Cap brought with him a sword belonging to an American officer. Captain Howard expressed a determination to regain the weapon if possible, and, to the surprise of every one who had heard him speak of and describe it on the way out, he picked it up in a bluff at Batoche on the evening of the first day's fighting. The sword was easily identified by the hilt, though part of the blade had been broken off, and what was left was sharpened like a dagger. This remarkable circumstance was accepted as proof that White Cap was with the rebels. It was his son who was captured by Boulton's scouts previous to the Fish Creek fight.

Captain Howard's presence and assistance is believed to be opportune now that some of the press in the United States hope (apparently only, no doubt) for war between England and Russia. I would observe that London and England are good markets for the disposal of produce, whence also to get money to develop various enterprises in the United States; hence it is not business to encourage, in any way, a war which might damage that market.

The New York Herald says it represents public opinion over the border. I doubt it. Your people are too shrewd, practical and business-like to wish to see a good market damaged. They know it would react on them; but besides, there is a vast but comparatively silent and thinking population in the States who regard war as, what it truly is, an unmixed evil. They represent a similar class in England and in Canada, and can make their opinions tell at the proper time. I believe it is this class in England who are working on Mr. Gladstone and his government not to go to war about the mud village on the other side of Afghanistan. General Komaroff did his best to bring it on by his slap in the face. He probably pictured to himself the British Army straggling hundreds of miles through that detestable country to fight the armies of the Czar on their own ground. We should have nothing to do with the Afghans, beyond assisting them with money to defend their country. As, however, the Russian methods of applying funds are more effective than the English, we may expect to see the needy, rapacious and most treacherous mountaineers join the former power, and then we must just fight both on the Indus.

But I am diverging. Poundmaker and his band are, it appears, going South towards the frontier, at least they have taken thirty-one teams south of Battleford, killing a policeman and taking ten teamsters. There will probably be a straggling Indian war all summer. We shall anxiously look for the continued co-operation of the United States officers with their advice and information. We feel certain they will do their level best not to allow their Indian braves to come over to join in the fray. Despatches just come in give a loss to us in the bayonet charge of eleven killed and mortally wounded, thirty-five wounded, and on the side of the gallant enemy, fifty killed and 170 wounded. The prisoners are coming in, and many are giving themselves up.

CAPTURE OF RIEL.

WINNIPEG, May 16, 1885.

Riel has been taken prisoner by three scouts, and is now in the charge of the General under a strong guard. Three men were with him when the scouts overtook them; one was armed, but did not show fight. Riel begged not to be shot, and when a party of our men appeared in the distance he expressed great apprehension. The soldiers say he murdered young Scott in his first rebellion in a cruel manner. For this they say he should have been hanged, but got off through the Catholic French Canadian political interest. The soldiers say he will get off again; hence it is perfectly true that owing to the further exasperation caused by recent deaths in action of valuable and most esteemed friends and relations, Riel's life is in peril. One of the three scouts took him on his horse, and the large party in the distance was avoided, and the arch rebel was taken safely to Gen. Middleton's tent and a strong guard sent for to protect him. The man is a coward and is in abject fear. This goes to show that he is, as some insist, quite off his head. His end will probably be a lunatic asylum. Before the storming of Batoche he proclaimed himself a prophet! Now he is a craven. His brave followers, half breeds and Sioux, are slain or scattered, and this portion of the outbreak is looked on as settled. Great trouble is anticipated regarding Poundmaker and Big Bear. It is said the whole summer will be taken up in futile attempts to catch them. The Montreal Artillery, 300 well trained men, pass here to the front on Monday. They are to act as infantry. The Prince Edward Island Regiment are also en route to the extreme West, and a New Brunswick Regiment are under orders. The outbreak will at least have the effect of showing great numbers of the inhabitants of the Eastern provinces the fine possessions of their country in the West. This will no doubt tend to break down provincialism, which is too strong in Canada for real progress. When the above regiments reach the front those which have borne the brunt of the fighting will be sent home to return to their civil duties; for you should know the rank and file of such regiments as the Toronto Grenadiers and Rifles and the 90th Winnipeg are the same class as in your 7th New York Militia Regiment.

The only son of Sir John Macdonald, Premier of Canada, is a leading barrister here. He assisted at the storming of Batoche as sergeant in the 90th. In fact the best English and Scotch blood in Canada fixed bayonets to storm Batoche, and they stormed it.

WINNIPEG.

The Baltimore Sun of May 18, says: "The Sun with its issue of this morning will enter upon the forty-ninth year of its existence, last Saturday's number completing its ninety-sixth half-yearly volume. During the last half century of its career, lacking just two years, the Sun has been, without interruption, the leading journal in Baltimore."

KELLEY TO MCCLELLAN.

The Philadelphia Times says: "Congressman Wm. D. Kelley pronounces General McClellan's article on 'The Peninsula Campaign,' in the Century, a tissue of evasion, equivocation, and bold prevarication. He says, in an interview, that he is preparing an answer to it, but, before making it public, he will wait for the General's second article, to see if he takes back or corrects some of the malicious statements and egregious blunders. He does not want to attack General McClellan personally, but, as a warm friend of President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton, he is determined that their memory shall not be tarnished by the General or any one else. The Century article attacks both Stanton and Lincoln, the inference being that Lincoln was merely a creature of patty in the hands of Stanton, and, as to the latter, the General charges that he opposed him because of personal hatred. Judge Kelley answers that Stanton's career was completed before McClellan was ever heard of, and as for the charge of personal hatred to McClellan, the latter fails to offer any testimony to furnish any motive for its existence. The reference to President Lincoln Judge Kelley pronounces the idliest nonsense. After saying that the General's secret of failure was that 'he played at making war,' the Judge concluded by adding that he did not want to outline his forthcoming paper. He wanted to give General McClellan every opportunity to account for his inaccuracies or misstatements on the grounds of typographical or unintentional blunders."

THE MANUAL OF ARMS.

The San Francisco Report is evincing a marked interest in military matters, and in a recent number comments as follows on the "Manual of Arms."

"The 'shoulder arms' is a wretched position for a man's arm, and soon produces fatigue, especially if there is a bayonet on the end of the rifle, exercising its leverage on the strained and distorted wrist and elbow."

"No 'left shoulder arms' is provided for in the Tactics."

"The 'shoulder' and 'support' are mere unnecessary torture for soldiers, and the 'trail' has been devised so as to give as much trouble as possible in an apparently easy position."

"There does not seem to be any reason why, at the 'shoulder arms,' the soldier should not hold the butt of his piece naturally in his hand, as any sportsman holds his gun, and as the German, English, and other soldiers hold their pieces, with the barrel straight over the shoulder, the lock and trigger-guard in front of the shoulder, instead of upon it, and the hand held down so as to bring the firearm almost at right angles with the rest of the arm. This would be an easy, unconstrained position, and be quite as military-looking, not to say more so. There should also be a 'left shoulder arms' and a 'left carry arms;' and then all that the freedom and the comfort of the soldier would require would be a 'trail arms,' with the piece allowed to balance itself in the grasp of the hand, horizontally and naturally, as in European armies."

"The support arms should be done away with altogether. It is antiquated, useless, and awkward."

"We see no reason why the carrying of his rifle should be made difficult and tiresome for the soldier, while there are plenty of reasons why it should be made pleasant and unfatiguing."

"If the gentlemen with the shoulder straps had to carry rifles, there would soon be a change."

(From the N. Y. Tribune of May 19.)

GENERAL HAZEN SUES "THE TIMES."

CLAIMING \$100,000 DAMAGES FOR ALLEGED LIBEL LOUS STATEMENTS.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL HAZEN has brought a suit for libel in the Supreme Court of this city, against George Jones, the editor and proprietor of the New York Times. He lays his claim for damages at \$100,000. The complaint was served yesterday afternoon. It is based on two articles which appeared in the Times Nov. 15, 1884, and April 13, 1885. The first was an editorial concerning General Hazen's official report, in which he is accused of false statements, of incapacity, of responsibility for the failure of Lieutenant Garlington's relief expedition, of attempting to evade a proper and honest investigation of his official conduct, and of lobbying. The second editorial reiterates these allegations, and alleges, in addition, that General Hazen strove to shift the blame for his own misconduct upon some other man's shoulders, and that he is not a sensitive and honorable soldier.

General Hazen complains that by reason of the publication of these "false, scandalous, malicious and defamatory libels," he "has been and is greatly prejudiced in his credit and reputation, and brought into public scandal, infamy and disgrace, inasmuch as that divers and many loyal and worthy citizens of the United States, not knowing that the plaintiff was and is wholly innocent of the misconduct and offences therein imputed to him, have been thereby brought to believe, and do believe, that the said plaintiff acted injudiciously and improperly, and with criminal negligence, in the discharge of his duty in relation to the said relief expedition in 1883, and commanded by Lt. Ernest Garlington, U. S. A., and thereby caused the failure of the said expedition, and by his (the plaintiff's) misconduct, caused the deaths of nineteen men, the companions of Lieutenant Greely in the Arctic regions; and many of the said citizens, not knowing that the plaintiff has heretofore by reason of his great and meritorious services as an officer of the United States Army, been promoted from the most subordinate grade to high and important commands, and have faithfully discharged all his duties therein, have been led to believe by the said false, scandalous and defamatory libels, that the plaintiff is incompetent to hold the said office, and unworthy of his present rank in the Army of the United States, . . . , wherefore the plaintiff has been grievously vexed, harassed and oppressed, and greatly damaged in the sum of \$100,000."

F. J. Mackey is the attorney for General Hazen.

THE ARMY.

GROVER CLEVELAND, President and Comdr.-in-Chief.
William C. Endicott, Secretary of War.

Lieut.-Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, comdg. the Army of the United States, Washington, D. C. Brig.-Gen. R. C. Drum, Adj.-General, John Tweeddale, Chief Clerk, War Department.

Brig.-General N. H. Davis, Senior Inspector-General.
Brig.-General David G. Swaim, Judge-Advocate-General.—in suspension.
Brig.-General S. B. Holabird, Quartermaster-General.
Brig.-General H. Macfadyen, Commissary General of Subsistence.
Brig.-General Robert Murray, Surgeon-General.
Brig.-General William B. Rochester, Paymaster-General.
Brig.-General John Newton, Chief of Engineers.
Brig.-General Stephen V. Benet, Chief of Ordnance.
Brig.-General W. B. Hazen, Chief Signal Officer.

G. O. 58, H. Q. A., May 15, 1885.

1. By direction of the Secretary of War par. 1876 of the Regulations is hereby annulled, and par. 1875 of the Regulations, as amended by G. O. 62, A. G. O., 1882, is further amended to read as follows:
1875. Issues of stationery are made quarterly, in quantity as follows:

	Quires of writing paper.	Quires of envelope paper.	Sheets of blot paper.	Number of pens.	Number of pen-holders.	Pints of black ink.	Ounces of red ink.	Papers of ink powder.	Pints of mucilage.	Ounces of sealing-wax.	Pieces of office tape.	Envelopes.
Commander of an army, division, or department, (what may be necessary for himself and staff for their public duty).	12 1/2	24	50	4	2	2 1/2	8	2	200			
Commander of a brigade or district, for himself and staff.	10 1/2	24	40	3	2	1 1/2	6	2	150			
Officer commanding a regiment or post of not less than five companies, for himself and staff.	8 1/2	24	30	3	1	1 1/2	5	1	120			
Officer commanding a post of more than two and less than five companies.	7 1/2	15	25	2	1	1 1/2	4	1	100			
Commanding officer of a post of two companies.	6 1/2	10	20	2	1	1 1/2	3	1	80			
Commanding officer of a post of one company or less, and commanding officer of a company.	5 1/2	10	20	2	1	1 1/2	3	1	40			
A lieutenant colonel or major not in command of a regiment or post.	3	5	12	1	1	1 1/2	2	1	40			
Officers of the Inspector General's, Pay, and Quartermaster's Departments (the prescribed blank books and printed forms, and the stationery required for their public duty).	2 1/2	5	10	1	1	1 1/2	2	1	40			
All officers, including chaplains, not enumerated above, when on duty and not supplied by their respective departments.	2 1/2	5	10	1	1	1 1/2	2	1	40			

2. The annexed Form No. 37—Voucher to Abstract H, Quartermaster's Department, is substituted for that published in the Regulations, pages 591 and 592.
By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan.
R. C. DRUM, Adj.-Gen.

G. O. 4, DIV. OF THE MISSOURI, May 14, 1885.

1. The Division competition in rifle firing will take place, this year, at Fort Snelling, Minn.
2. Department Commanders will cause their prescribed rifle competitions to be finished by the 20th of August next. They will send their rifle teams, in charge of a suitable officer, to Fort Snelling, Minnesota, so as to arrive there by Sept. 1, 1885.
Upon arrival at Fort Snelling all the department teams will be reported to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of Dakota, who is hereby charged with the direction of affairs during the meeting of the teams.
3. Major John C. Bates, 20th Infantry, will conduct these competitions and will report to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of Dakota, by the 20th of August next.
4. The competition for prizes and places upon the Division rifle team will begin on Saturday, Sept. 5, 1885, and will be conducted and determined in the manner prescribed by Blunt's "rifle and carbine firing."
5. The travel herein directed is necessary for the public service.
By command of Major Gen. Schofield:
ROBERT WILLIAMS, Asst. Adj.-Gen.

G. O. 3, DIV. OF THE ATLANTIC, May 18, 1885.

So much of G. O. 2, c. s., from these H. Q., as designates certain stations for Batteries M, L, C, and G, 2d Artillery, is hereby amended so as to assign them as follows:
Battery M (Ramsay), to Jackson Barracks, La.
Battery L (Litchfield), to St. Francis Barracks, Fla.
Battery C (Graves), to Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala.
Battery G (Mitchell), to St. Francis Barracks, Fla.
By command of Major General Hancock:
WM. D. WHIPPLE, Asst. Adj.-Gen.

G. O. 4, DEPT. OF DAKOTA, May 7, 1885.

Complaints being often made of inaccuracies and omissions in maps of reservation, and adjoining country, etc., directs that a map to be known as "The Post Map," be kept at each post, and placed by the Post Commander in charge of an officer at the post, to be known as the "Post Topographical Officer," whose duty it will be to see that the map is constantly completed as far as possible, and to keep in a convenient blank book, to be known as "The Post Map Supplement," such other data as may be useful in connection with the map, digested and arranged in a convenient form for reference.
Data obtained will be carefully scrutinized, that all inaccuracies may be thrown out, it will then be put in good form and reported to Dept. H. Q., a

copy being retained and entered on the Post Map and in Post Map Supplement by the Post Topographical Officer. The Post Topographical Officer will promptly call the attention of his Post Commander to all deficiencies in The Post Map and Post Map Supplement that the post commander may take the necessary steps to obtain the data to make both complete as early as possible.

CIRCULAR 16, DEPT. OF THE PLATTE, May 14, 1885.

The following are the prices of marksman's insignia: Sharpshooter's Crosses, \$1; Marksman's Pins, 50 cents; Marksman's Buttons, 20 cents.
Post commanders will designate the name of such officers as may be appointed Range officers, as required by par. 477, "Instructions in Rifle and Carbine Firing."

G. O. 5, DIV. OF THE PACIFIC, May 5, 1885.

Announces the death, at midnight, May 4, 1885, of Major General Irvin McDowell, U. S. Army, retired. [The order was given in full last week in the obituary notice of General McDowell.]

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Judge Advocate General Department.

Capt. F. G. Ballance, Acting Judge Advocate, is detailed as recorder of the retiring board, constituted by S. O. 101, c. s., from the A. G. O. (S. O. 51, May 8, D. Texas.)

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.
Major Almon F. Rockwell, Q. M., on being relieved from duty in charge of public buildings and grounds, under operation of an order from W. D., May 12, 1885, will report to the Q. M. Gen. (S. O., May 16, H. Q. A.)

Capt. C. F. Humphrey, Asst. Q. M., will proceed to Reno, Nev., on business connected with the purchase of cavalry and artillery horses (S. O. 41, May 7, Div. Pacific).

The officer of the Q. M. D. attached to District H. Q. at Helena, M. T., will remain at Helena as heretofore (S. O. 52, May 14, D. Dakota).

Major Amos S. Kimball, Chief Q. M., will proceed to Fort Coeur d'Alene, I. T., and the sub-post at Colville, W. T., on public business (S. O. 68, May 4, D. Columbia).

During the temporary absence of 1st Lieut. Andrew H. Russell, Ord. Dept., Capt. Charles A. Woodruff, Chief Commissary of Subsistence, will perform his duties and take charge of the Vancouver Barracks Ord. Depot (S. O. 67, May 2, D. Columbia).

The C. O. Fort McDowell, will grant a furlough for one month to Commissary Sergt. Cornelius Huntington (S. O. 48, May 12, D. Arizona).

A furlough for four months, to take effect after his re-enlistment, is granted to Commissary Sergt. Alfred Gallacoffe, now at Fort Huachuca, Ariz. T. (S. O., May 19, H. Q. A.)

Pay Department.

The officer of the Pay Dept. attached to District H. Q. at Helena, M. T., will remain at Helena, as heretofore (S. O. 52, May 14, D. Dakota).

Medical Department.

Surg. Passmore Middleton will accompany the 20th Infantry from Fort Leavenworth to Bismarck, D. T., and will return from that point to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas (S. O. 70, May 16, Dept. Mo.).
To enable Capt. Wm. B. Davis, Asst. Surg., to comply with par. 12, S. O. 100, H. Q. A., the C. O., Fort Totten, D. T., will relieve him from duty in the Dept. of Dakota, at once (S. O. 52, May 14, D. Dakota).

Capt. Augustus A. DeLoffre, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty at Fort Sisseton, and will report at Fort Totten, D. T., for duty (S. O. 52, May 14, D. Dakota).

A. Surg. David S. Snively is relieved from temporary duty at Camp Poplar River, M. T., and will proceed to Fort Keogh, M. T. (S. O. 50, May 12, D. Dakota).

The leave of absence for twenty-one days granted Asst. Surg. Carter N. B. Macauley is extended seven days (S. O. 51, May 13, D. Dakota).

Leave of absence for ten days is granted Asst. Surg. Marshall W. Wood, Fort Coeur d'Alene, I. T. (S. O. 68, May 4, D. Columbia).

Hospital Steward Ludwig Shoenefeldt, late private Troop M, 5th Cavalry, will proceed to Whipple Barracks, Ariz. T., and report for assignment to duty (S. O., May 14, H. Q. A.).

Asst. Surg. Calvin DeWitt will proceed to Newport Barracks, Ky., and report for duty (S. O. 107, May 22, D. East).

Engineers and Ordnance Department.

S. O. 19 is amended to read: The verbal orders of the Div. Comdr., of Jan. 26, 1885, directing the Q. M. D. to hire quarters in San Francisco for 1st Lieut. Thomas L. Casey, Jr., C. E., are confirmed (S. O. 42, May 9, Div. Pacific).

1st Lieut. John Biddle, Chief Engineer Officer, Dept. of Dakota, will proceed to Fort Pembina, D. T., to make a Survey of the Reservation for that post (S. O. 50, May 12, D. Dakota).

1st Lieutenant Andrew H. Russell, Chief Ordnance Officer, will proceed to Fort Canby, W. T., to supervise the fitting of new sights on the 8-inch M. L. converted rifle (S. O. 67, May 2, D. Columbia).

Chaplains.

Leave of absence for four months, from June 1, 1885, is granted Post Chaplain David Wills (S. O., May 20, H. Q. A.).

Signal Corps.

Sergeant Samuel W. Rhode will proceed to Sparta, Tomah, Valley Junction, Black River Falls, City Point, Beaver Mill, Mather, Norway Ridge, Deuster, Necedah, New Lisbon, and Berlin, Wisconsin (S. O. 38, May 12, Sig. Office).

THE LINE.

Changes of Stations of Troops Ordered.

As reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending May 16, 1885:
Troop A, 3d Cav., to Fort Concho, Tex.
Troop G, 3d Cav., to Fort Stockton, Tex.

Hdqrs. and Troops A, C, E, F, G, H, I, L, and M, 5th Cav., en route to Fort Riley, Kas.
Hdqrs. and Troops B, D, E, H, and L, 9th Cav., to Fort McKinney, Wyo.
Troops C, F, and K, 9th Cav., to Fort Robinson, Neb.
Troop M, 9th Cav., to Fort Washakie, Wyo.
Cos. I and K, 16th Inf., to Fort Stockton, Tex.
Co. F, 16th Inf., to Fort Concho, Tex.
Hdqrs. and Cos. A, B, C, E, F, H, I, and K, 20th Inf., to Fort Assiniboine, Mont.
Cos. D and G, 20th Inf., to Fort Maginnis, Mont.

1st Cavalry, Colonel Cuvier Grover.

Hdqrs. D, G, I, K, and M, Ft. Custer, Mont.; A, C, and F, Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; B, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; E, Ft. Ellis, Mont.; H and L, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.

Leave of absence for three months, to take effect about June 15, 1885, is granted Capt. Moses Harris (S. O., May 18, H. Q. A.).

Troop I will proceed to Fort Leavenworth so as to reach there June 1 (S. O. 50, May 19, Div. M.).

Troop B will proceed from Fort Keogh to Fort Custer and take post (S. O. 56, May 19, Div. M.).

Sergt.-Major Levi Burke is transferred to the General Service Detachment of Clerks, Hdqrs. Div. of Missouri (S. O. 53, May 12, Div. M.).

2nd Cavalry, Colonel John P. Hatch.

Hdqrs. B, E, F, G, and I, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Presidio San Francisco, Cal.; C, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D, Boise Barracks, Idaho; H, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L, Ft. Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; M, Ft. Klamath, Ore.

Col. John P. Hatch will inspect at Fort Walla Walla, W. T., four cavalry horses for which Capt. William C. Rawolle, commanding Troop B, is accountable (S. O. 69, May 5, D. Columbia).

Cpts. R. Norwood and James N. Wheelan, while members of Board of Officers, will take station in San Francisco, Cal. (S. O. 40, May 4, Div. P.).

A furlough for four months, to take effect upon re-enlistment, is granted Sergt. Cornelius Kane, Troop H, Fort Spokane, W. T. (S. O. 67, May 2, D. Columbia).

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqrs. D, E, F, H, I, K, L, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, Ft. Concho, Tex.; G, Ft. Stockton, Tex.; B, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C, Camp Bioe, Tex.; M, Camp Fens Colorado, Tex.

2d Lieut. Daniel H. Boughton is authorized to purchase one public horse (S. O. 52, May 11, D. Tex.).

4th Cavalry, Colonel William B. Royall.

Hdqrs. B, D, and I, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; F and H, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; A and K, Ft. Apache, Ariz.; C and G, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; E and M, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.; L, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. W. E. Wilder (S. O. 49, May 13, D. Ariz.).

A furlough for six months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Sergt. William Pease, Troop E, to take effect after his re-enlistment (S. O. 47, May 8, D. Ariz.).

5th Cavalry, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

Hdqrs. A, C, E, F, G, H, I, L, and M, Ft. Riley, Kas.; B, D, and K, Ft. Reno, I. T.

In view of statement contained in "Medical Certificate" dated May 1, that 2d Lieut. James V. S. Paddock "is not able to march with his regiment," he will proceed by rail to Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 55, May 14, Div. M.).

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqrs. C, G, I, and M, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; A, J, and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B and F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D, E, and H, Ft. Stanton, N. M.

Troop M will proceed to Fort Leavenworth so as to reach there June 1 (S. O. 56, May 19, Div. M.).

7th Cavalry, Colonel Samuel D. Sturgis.

Hdqrs. A, C, E, H, K, and M, Ft. Meade, Dak.; B and D, Ft. Yates, Dak.; F and L, Ft. Buford, Dak.; G, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, Ft. Totten, Dak.

Troop G will be relieved from duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., June 1, 1885, and proceed to Fort Keogh, M. T., and take post (S. O. 56, May 19, Div. M.).

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqrs. C, and H, San Antonio, Tex.; A, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; B, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; D, Camp Del Rio, Tex.; E, F, G, K, and L, Ft. Clark, Tex.; I, Ft. Brown, Tex.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Troop M will be relieved from duty at Fort Leavenworth, June 1, and proceed to Laredo, Tex., thence to Fort Brown, and there take post (S. O. 56, May 19, Div. M.).

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqrs. D, and G, St. Francis Bks., St. Augustine, Fla.; A, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, E, and K, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; C, Little Rock Bks., Ark.; F, San Antonio, Tex.; H and M, Jackson Bks., La.; I and L, Mt. Vernon Bks., Ala.

Capt. J. B. Burbank, 1st Sergt. M. Hays, Corpl. A. Hoppe, and Private M. Brennan, Bat. E; Private L. H. Howder, Bat. B, and Corpl. F. H. Ford, Bat. K, have qualified as sharpshooters during April, 1885.

4th Artillery, Colonel Clermont L. Best.

Hdqrs. B, D, E, G, and L, Ft. Adams, R. I.; A and C, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; H and K, Ft. Warren, Mass.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Preble, Me.

Ord. Sergt. Thomas Gardiner, recently appointed to that position from 1st Sergeant Light Bat. B, 4th U. S. Art., was, before leaving Fort Adams, R. I., for his new post of duty, presented by his late comrades with an address of congratulations and good wishes for himself and family, supplemented by a purse of fifty dollars. He made a short but feeling reply to the many tokens of respect gained during a faithful service of over 26 years.

5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton.

Hdqrs. F, I, L, and M, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, G, and H, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; C, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; E and K, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

2d Lieut. Samuel E. Allen, Inspector of Rifle Practice, will proceed to Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., on public business (S. O. 103, May 15, D. East).

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqrs. and A, Ft. Grant, A. T.; H, Ft. Apache, A. T.; C, Ft. Huachuca, A. T.; D, Ft. McDowell, A. T.; K, Ft. Verde, A. T.; I, Ft. Bowie, A. T.; G, Ft. Mojave, A. T.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; F, Ft. Lowell, A. T.; E, Whipple Bks., A. T.

The following changes in the stations of companies of the 1st Inf. will be made without unnecessary delay: Co. A, from Fort Grant to Fort Apache; Co. B, from Fort Apache to Fort Grant (S. O. 49, May 13, D. Ariz.).

The C. O. Fort Lowell will grant a furlough for

two months to 1st Sergt. William Bowman, Co. F (S. O. 48, May 12, D. Ariz.)

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdqs., D. E. F. and K, Ft. Cour d'Alene, Idaho; C, G. and H, Ft. Spokane, W. T.; B, Boise Bks., Idaho; I, Ft. Klamath, Ore.; A, Ft. Townsend, Wash. T.

Major Leslie Smith will inspect at Fort Klamath certain C., C. and G. E. for which 2d Lieut. Herbert H. Sargent, 2d Cav., Post Q. M., is accountable (S. O. 69, May 5, D. Columbia.)

3rd Infantry, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Hdqs., A, G. H. and K, Ft. Snaw, M. T.; B, D, F. and I, Ft. Missoula, M. T.; C and E, Ft. Ellis, M. T.

The C. O. Dist. of Montana, Col. John R. Brooke, is authorized to transfer his Headquarters from Helena, M. T., to Fort Shaw, M. T. (S. O. 52, May 14, D. Dak.)

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. J. Ford Kent, Fort Missoula, M. T., to take effect about May 20 (S. O. 50, May 12, D. Dak.)

5th Infantry, Colonel John D. Wilkins.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G. and H, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; I and K, Ft. Custer, M. T.

The leave of absence granted 2d Lieut. William H. Sage is extended seven days (S. O., May 19, H. Q. A.)

7th Infantry, Colonel John Gibbon.

Hdqs., A, C, D, E, F, H. and K, Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; B, E. and G, Ft. Fred. Steele, Wyo.; I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.

Co. G is relieved from duty at Fort Fred. Steele and will take station at Fort Washakie, Wyo. (S. O. 42, May 13, D. Platte.)

Sergt. Henry Fretsch, Co. H, recently tried at Fort Laramie for misappropriating and selling public property, while on duty as Hospital Steward of the 2d Class, has been acquitted.

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdqs., A, D, E and K, Ft. Sully, D. T.; B and F, Ft. Lincoln, D. T.; C and H, Ft. Buford, D. T.; G, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, Ft. Bennett, D. T.

2d Lieut. Henry O. S. Heistand, now on leave of absence, will report in person to the Supt. General Recruiting Service, N. Y. City, to conduct a detachment of recruits to the Dept. of Dakota (S. O., May 16, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Mason Jackson, Fort Sully, D. T., is, at his own request, relieved from duty as inspector of Indian supplies at the Cheyenne River Indian Agency, D. T., and Capt. William N. Sage, Fort Bennett, D. T., is detailed in his stead (S. O. 52, May 14, D. Dak.)

Q. M. Sergt. Edward W. Alfred, now at Fort Snelling, will return to Fort Sully, D. T. (S. O. 50, May 12, D. Dak.)

1st Sergt. Paul E. Hendricks, Co. D, now at Fort Snelling, will return to Fort Sully, D. T. (S. O. 50, May 12, D. Dak.)

14th Infantry, Colonel Lewis C. Hunt.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.

Major William F. Drum, Dept. Inspector, will inspect Fort Walla Walla, W. T., and Boise Barracks, Idaho (S. O. 68, May 4, D. Columbia.)

15th Infantry, Colonel Joseph N. G. Whistler.

Hdqs., E, and F, Ft. Buford, D. T.; A, C, D, and H, Ft. Randall, D. T.; B and I, Ft. Pembina, D. T.; G and K, Camp Poplar River, M. T.

1st Sergt. Alonzo C. Manning, Co. H, now at Fort Snelling, will return to Fort Randall, D. T. (S. O. 50, May 12, D. Dak.)

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdqs., A, B, C, E, and H, Ft. Concho, Tex.; D and F, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I and K, Ft. Stockton, Tex.; G, San Antonio, Tex.

Corpl. Andrew Miller, Co. F, has qualified as a sharpshooter.

17th Infantry, Colonel Charles C. Gilbert.

Hdqs., B, D, and H, Ft. Yates, D. T.; A and G, Ft. Lincoln, D. T.; C, F, and I, Ft. Totten, D. T.; E and K, Ft. Custer, Mont.

Capt. H. S. Howe, Fort Yates, D. T., is, at his own request, relieved from duty as inspector of Indian supplies at the Standing Rock Indian Agency, D. T., and 1st Lieut. James Brennan is detailed in his stead (S. O. 50, May 12, D. Dak.)

18th Infantry, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.

Hdqs., E, and F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, and D, Ft. Hayes, Kas.; C and I, Ft. Gibson, I. T.; G, H, and K, Ft. Reno, I. T.

The following orders are made for the movement of the 18th Inf.: The Regimental Staff, Band, and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, H, and K, under command of the Lieutenant-Colonel, now at Fort Assiniboine, M. T., will proceed to Coal Banks, M. T., to meet the Regt. Staff, Band, and Cos. A, B, C, E, F, H, I, and K, 20th Inf., to arrive at that point by river transportation, under orders to take station at Fort Assiniboine. Cos. G and I, under command of the senior officer, now at Fort Maginnis, M. T., will proceed to Rocky Point, M. T., to meet the battalion of the 20th Inf., to arrive at that point by river transportation, under orders to take station at Fort Maginnis. Upon the arrival of Cos. D and G, 20th Inf., at Rocky Point, the transportation brought by Cos. G and I, 18th Inf., from Fort Maginnis will be turned over to the officer in command of the battalion of the 20th Inf., who will proceed with it to that post and take station. The battalion of the 18th Inf. will await at Rocky Point the return from Coal Banks of the river transportation used by the 20th Inf. Upon the arrival of the Regt. Staff, Band, and Cos. A, B, C, E, F, H, I, and K, 20th Inf., at Coal Banks the transportation brought by the battalion of the 18th Inf. from Fort Assiniboine will be turned over to the officer in command of the battalion of the 20th Inf., who will proceed with it to that post and take station. The battalion of the 18th Inf. will then embark on the river transportation that brought up the battalion of the 20th Inf., and proceed down the Missouri river to Bismarck, D. T., stopping at Rocky Point to take on the battalion of the 18th Inf. awaiting transportation there. From Bismarck the 18th Inf. will proceed by rail to Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 51, May 13, D. Dak.)

19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Hdqs., B, C, D, E, F, and K, Ft. Clark, Tex.; A, H, and I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; G, Ft. Brown, Tex.

Leave of absence for four months is granted 1st Lieut. Charles A. Vernon (S. O., May 13, H. Q. A.)

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdqs., A, B, C, E, F, H, I, and K, Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; D and G, Ft. Macinnis, M. T.

The 20th Inf., now at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., is

relieved from duty in the Dept. of Missouri, to take effect May 20, and will, on that date, be put en route, by rail, to Bismarck, Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 70, May 16, Dept. M.)

The unexecuted portion of the sentence promulgated in G. C.-M. O. 10, Dept. M., in the case of Private Benjamin S. Davis, Co. A, is remitted (S. O. 69, May 14, Dept. M.)

The regiment left Fort Leavenworth, in a body, this week, for their new posts in the Department of Dakota.

For details of the exchange of stations between 18th and 20th Inf. see under head of 18th Inf.

21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Hdqs., C, E, F, and G, Ft. Sidney, Neb.; A, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; B, Ft. Fred. Steele, Wyo.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; I and K, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

The leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate granted 1st Lieut. Edward S. Farrow is extended six months on account of sickness, with permission to go beyond sea (S. O., May 15, H. Q. A.)

The Supt. General Recruiting Service will cause fifty recruits to be forwarded to Fort Sidney, Neb., for the 21st Inf. (S. O., May 19, H. Q. A.)

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swatne.

Hdqs., A, B, D, G, H, and K, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C, F, and I, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; E, Ft. Marcy, N. M.

The leave of absence granted 1st Lieut. Theodore Mosher is extended two months (S. O., May 16, H. Q. A.)

23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Hdqs., F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

Major Joshua S. Fletcher, Jr., is detailed a member of the G. C.-M., at Fort Porter, N. Y. (S. O. 106, D. East, May 21.)

25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Hdqs., B, C, F, and I, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; A, D, H, and K, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and G, Ft. Sisseton, Dak.

Capt. Cyrus N. Gray, having received the "Nevada Trophy," will return to Fort Meade, D. T. (S. O. 49, May 9, D. Dak.)

The Supt. General Recruiting Service will cause thirty colored recruits to be forwarded to Fort Snelling, Minn., for the 25th Inf. (S. O., May 16, H. Q. A.)

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Vancouver Barracks, W. T., May 5. Detail: Capt. Aug. H. Bainbridge and Samuel McConihe, 1st Lieuts. Patrick Hannon and James A. Buchanan, 14th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John T. Honeycutt, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. Richard T. Yeatman, 2d Lieut. Frank F. Eastman, Henry C. Cabell, Jr., and Joseph P. O'Neil, 14th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Alfred Hasbrouck, Jr., 14th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 67, May 2, D. Columbia.)

At Boise Barracks, I. T., May 12. Detail: Major James S. Brislin, 2d Cav.; Major Daniel R. Larned, Paym.; Major William F. Drum, 14th Inf., Dept. Inspector; Capt. Thomas J. Gregg, 2d Cav.; Capt. Charles A. Dempsey, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Rudolph G. Ebert, Asst. Surg., and 2d Lieut. Thomas H. Wilson, 2d Inf., J.-A. The court is authorized to sit without regard to hours (S. O. 68, May 4, D. Columbia.)

At Fort McIntosh, Tex., May 14. Detail: Capt. H. A. Theaker, 16th Inf.; Capt. A. B. Wells, 8th Cav.; Capt. H. C. Ward, 1st Lieut. S. R. Whitall and John Newton, and 2d Lieut. Maury Nichols, 16th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Farrand Sayre, 8th Cav., and 1st Lieut. W. A. Thurston, 16th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 52, May 11, D. Tex.)

At Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., May 20. Detail: Capt. George M. Downey, 21st Inf.; Capt. Alpheus H. Bowman and Morris C. Foote, 9th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Edward B. Rheem, 21st Inf.; 1st Lieut. Edgar B. Robertson, Adj., 2d Lieut. Albert S. McNutt and Laurence D. Tyson, 9th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Charles R. Noyes, 9th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 43, May 16, D. Platte.)

At Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T., May 18. Detail: Capt. William M. Van Horne, 17th Inf.; Capt. Ogden B. Read, 11th Inf.; Capt. Louis M. Maus, Med. Dept.; Capt. William P. Rogers and 1st Lieut. Josiah Chance, 17th Inf.; 2d Lieut. R. J. C. Irvine, 11th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Corwin Sage, 17th Inf., and 1st Lieut. George Le R. Brown, 11th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 51, May 13, D. Dak.)

At Little Rock Barracks, Ark., May 21. Detail: Major E. C. Bainbridge and Capt. E. R. Warner, 3d Art.; Asst. Surg. W. F. Carter, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. Edward Davis, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. John H. Gifford, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. W. E. Birkhimer and 2d Lieut. Wilbur Loveridge, 3d Art., and 2d Lieut. E. St. John Greble, 2d Art., J.-A. (S. O. 105, May 18, D. East.)

The date for the meeting of the G. C.-M. convoked at Jackson Barracks, La., is changed from May 18 to May 20 (S. O. 104, May 16, D. East.)

Army Boards.

A Board of Survey, to consist of 1st Lieut. C. C. Barrows, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. F. de L. Carrington, 1st Inf., and 2d Lieut. C. B. Vogdes, 1st Inf., will meet at Whipple Barracks, May 11, to fix the responsibility for the loss of the public property destroyed by fire at Ash Fork, A. T., April 25 (S. O. 47, May 8, D. Ariz.)

Engineer Battalion.—In printed Orders 5, of May 4, Gen. H. L. Abbot announces the results of the meteorological observations taken at Willet's Point from Jan. 2 to March 3, 1885.

Recruiting Service.—In letter of May 8 to Assistant Adjutant Generals of Western Departments Adj. Gen. Drum directs that the following instructions be communicated to the recruiting officers under their supervision: One quarterly return of the recruiting service from each post at which there is a department recruiting officer, will be rendered to the A. G. Office, Washington, promptly at the close of each quarter, by the recruiting officer who may then be on duty at the post, and will include all department enlistments made thereat during the quarter. When a post is discontinued as a department recruiting station a return will be rendered by the last recruiting officer on duty thereat, to embrace the enlistments made at the post from the first of the quarter to the date of discontinuance of the recruiting station, and this date will be noted on the return. The tri-monthly reports of the department recruiting

service will be mailed to the A. G. O., Washington, by recruiting officers on the evenings of the 10th, 20th, and last days of each month. Enlistments for a light battery will be reported as for the mounted service. Enlistments of Indian scouts will be accounted for separately, both on the tri-monthly reports and on the quarterly returns.

Chevrons.—The gratuitous issue of one pair of white cloth chevrons during this fiscal year to each Infantry non-commissioned officer has been authorized by the Secretary of War. Gold lace chevrons form part of the money allowance of each of the non-commissioned officers of the Army, and the Secretary of War decides that those issued should be charged to the soldier as any other article of clothing. Only one issue of gold chevrons has ever been made. They are made of gold lace on white ground, the color of the new facings, whereas the cloth chevrons for Infantry were changed from blue to white involving a relapse. (Letter A. G. O., May 16, 1885.)

Rations for Prospective Soldiers.—Upon the question as to whether or not applicants for enlistment can be allowed rations before being sworn into the service, the Secretary of War states there is neither law nor regulation authorizing the issue of rations to men not in the Service, except as defined in the letter of the Adjutant General to the Commissary General of Subsistence, dated June 12, 1873, which says: "Where a recruit is kept waiting a reasonable time after applying for enlistment, for the purpose of allowing the Adjutant General to examine his record and approve his enlistment, he is to be furnished rations while so waiting, provided he is accepted and mustered in."

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Department of Arizona.—Brig.-Gen. Geo. Crook.

Advices received at Tucson May 17 from Hermosillo, Mex., state that the Mexican troops attacked the Yaquis Wednesday last near Misa. Three hundred of the Yaquis are reported to have been killed, the Mexican loss eighty killed and wounded.

A despatch from Deming, says: "Geronimo and fifty Chiricahua Apaches left Apache May 17. They out the military telegraph line connecting the camp with headquarters. They are the same band who created trouble two years ago. The military authorities have been expecting trouble, and are prepared for it. All posts and settlers have been notified of the occurrence."

A late despatch says: "Gen. Crook has ordered all the available troops from Forts Apache, Bowie, Grant, and Thomas into the field, and a company of cavalry from Fort Apache is in hot pursuit. Gen. Bradley, commanding the Division of New Mexico, has ordered two companies of the 6th Cavalry from Fort Bayard, under Lieut.-Col. Morrow, to protect the settlers along the Gila River, on the line between New Mexico and Arizona."

COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

Private M. Stevenson, Co. G, 16th Infantry, was recently tried at San Antonio for having, when warned by George Burkhardt, a citizen of San Antonio, to keep away from his house, and to cease visiting Dora Burkhardt, the lawful wife of said Burkhardt, nevertheless, repeatedly entering the house of said Burkhardt, and visiting his wife during his absence, thereby occasioning a quarrel between the said Burkhardt and his wife, resulting in the violent death of said Dora Burkhardt at the hands of said Burkhardt, on or about March 31, 1885, and to the scandal and discredit of the Military Service of the United States. He was acquitted by the court.

Private Frederick Weiss, Troop M, 7th Cavalry, for "shaming sick" for a week and thereby evading the performance of his duties as a soldier, has been sentenced to be dishonorably discharged and confined at hard labor for four months.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

ORDERS No. 74, West Point, May 14, give the programme for the annual examination, which will begin on Tuesday, June 2, and continue daily, Sundays excepted, from 9 o'clock, A. M., till 1 o'clock, P. M., and from 2 o'clock, P. M., till 4:30 o'clock, P. M., until finished. The Academic Board is divided, as usual, into two committees for examining the First Class in Ordnance and Gunnery, Engineering, Law and Spanish; the Second Class in natural and experimental philosophy, chemistry, mineralogy, and geology and drawing; the Third Class in mathematics, drawing and French; the Fourth Class in mathematics, French and English. 1st Lieutenant William A. Simpson, 2d Artillery, and 2d Lieutenant Frank S. Harlow, 1st Artillery, are appointed the Secretaries of the Second and First Committees, respectively.

The following military exercises will take place during the examination:

Infantry.—Review, June 2; school of the battalion, June 5; battalion skirmish drill, June 9.

Artillery.—Siege battery drill, June 2; mortar battery drill, June 2; light battery drill, June 4; sea coast battery drill, June 6.

Cavalry.—School of the company and battalion, June 8; school of the soldier mounted, June 11.

Practical Military Engineering.—Ponton bridge building, June 10; spar bridge building, June 12; military signalling.

Ordnance.—Practice with ballistic machines.

Small arms.—Use of the sword and bayonet; military gymnastics.

This order of exercises may be changed on account of the weather, or for other causes.

The members of the First Class will be graduated June 13, 1885, proceeding to the designated place, escorted by the Corps of Cadets, under the command of the Commandant of Cadets, where the following programme will be carried out:

Prayer. Music—U. S. M. A. Band. Address to Graduating Class—Brigadier-General David S. Stanley, U. S. Army. Music—U. S. M. A. Band. Address.

—President (or member) of the Board of Visitors. Music—U. S. M. A. Band. Delivery of diplomas.

Music—U. S. M. A. Band. Benediction.

The West Point boys of the class of 1886 have pe-

and after it, they had enjoyed a third needed bath. When asked how they enjoyed the trip to Panama, the reply invariably was, "We had a tough time, and we don't want any more." A sergeant declared that he would rather go on the plains and fight the Indians a year than spend a week longer at Panama. Another remarked that he felt as if he had been in a bake-oven, the weather was so hot there.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Act. R.-Adm. J. E. Jouett.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Lewis Clark. Left Aspinwall, U. S. C., May 11, for Cartagena.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Theo. F. Kane. At Aspinwall, May 19.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Gilbert C. Wiltse. At Aspinwall, U. S. C., May 19.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Oscar F. Stanton. Left Aspinwall, May 11, for Cartagena, and returned May 19. Reports that on May 7, the insurgents were defeated at Cartagena by the government forces of Colombia, and retreated to Barranquilla. The revolution is now confined to the latter place and its vicinity. All quiet on the Isthmus of Panama. 500 more Colombian troops had arrived at Panama.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Frank Wildes. At Livingston, Guatemala. Affairs are reported quiet. The contractors for the Guatemala Northern Railway have about 400 men employed.

South Atlantic Station.

Rear Admiral Earl English commanding.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, Capt. Edward E. Potter. Flagship of the South Atlantic Station. Was to leave Dolgar, March 31, for the Congo, then to Montevideo.

NIPSIC, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. William S. Dana. Address mail, to care of U. S. Consul, Montevideo, Uruguay. At Colonia, April 8.

European Station—R.-Adm. Sam. R. Franklin.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns, Captain George Dewey. Left Hampton Roads, May 16, for Funchal, Madeira.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. William R. Bridgman. Arrived off the mouth of the Congo River, March 13, 1885, as reported by cable.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Nicoll Ludlow. Reported by cable at Port Said, Egypt, May 15, 1885.

Pacific Station—Rear-Adm. J. H. Upshur.

Rear Admiral E. Y. McCauley will command this station on May 25.

The Post-office address of the vessels of the Pacific Station is care of U. S. Consul at Panama, unless otherwise noted. Letters directed to Callao are delayed in the Post-office.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. p. s.), Captain Geo. H. Perkins, commanding. Capt. E. P. Lull has been ordered to command on May 25. Arrived at Honolulu, April 30. All well. Will leave in season to reach San Francisco by May 25.

INOQUIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Yates Stirling. Arrived at Panama on the 26th of April.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Lieut. Comdr. George B. Livingston in command. Used as a store-ship at Coquimbo, Chile.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. At Mare Island, Cal. Will be attached to the Pacific Station. Was to go into commission May 25, 1885.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Henry E. Nichols. At Sitka, Alaska. Address care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal.

SHENANDOAH, 2d rate, 9 guns, Captain Chas. S. Norton. At Panama.

WACHUSETT, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Alfred T. Mahan. At Panama May 19. Will probably leave soon for San Francisco.

Asiatic Station—Act. Rear-Adm. J. L. Davis.

Vessel with (+), address, Mail, to care U. S. Consul, Yokohama, Japan.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. J. Barclay. Below Canton, China, April 2, where she was to remain until relieved by some other vessel, probably the Palos.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, f. s. a. s., Comdr. Albert S. Barker. Left Hong Kong, March 30, for Amoy. On the arrival of the Trenton at Amoy, will be sent to the Min River to relieve the Juniata.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Purnell F. Harrington. At Pagoda anchorage, Min River, April 2. To be relieved by the Enterprise, and was then to go to Shanghai, China, with the Admiral on board.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Merrill Miller commanding. Arrived at Port Said May 5.

A cable despatch from Comdr. Miller, received May 21, reports arrival at Suakim.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Francis J. Higginson. At Shanghai, April 7.

OMAHA, 2d rate, 12 guns, Captain Thos. O. Selfridge, commanding. Left Portsmouth, N. H., May 13, for Newport, R. I. On account of fog, put in at night at Provincetown—grounded lightly on entering. Was floated off at high water without damage. Arrived at Newport, May 20. Ordered to New York.

A despatch from Washington, May 1, 1885, says: Secretary Whitney intends to investigate the expenditures for the repair of the Omaha. The Omaha has been undergoing repairs and reconstruction since 1881 at the Portsmouth Navy-yard. The bills, as appear from the books of the department, amount to \$545,208. The Secretary has ordered the naval constructor who had charge of the repairs of the hull and the engineer who had charge of the repairs of machinery to go to New York. It is his purpose to ascertain on Saturday next what the repairs and reconstruction of the Omaha were that cost \$545,208.

OSSISPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGleney. At Chemulpo, Corea. Admiral reports, April 2, that owing to uneasiness in Corea, Ossispee would probably remain there until relieved, instead of going to Nagasaki.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander T. Nelson. At New Chwang. As soon as ice breaks up will go to Canton, and relieve the Alert.

TRENTON, 3d rate, 10 guns Capt. Robert L. Phythian. At Hong Kong, April 2. Going to Amoy, where the Admiral will take the Juniata and go to Shanghai. Trenton then to go to Nagasaki.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

Following is an Itinerary of Cruise of the Training ships Jamestown, Portsmouth, and Saratoga—giving the ports at which the vessels will touch, and the probable date of arrival and departure:

Leave Newport May 4, arrive at Fayal May 26.

Leave Fayal May 29, arrive at Lisbon June 12.

Leave Lisbon June 22, arrive at Cadiz June 26.

Leave Cadiz June 30, arrive at Gibraltar July 1.

Leave Gibraltar July 6, arrive at Madeira July 13.

Leave Madeira July 23, arrive at Newport Sept. 5. These dates will vary on account of not leaving Newport until May 11.

The Post-office address of the Squadron will be, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, until July 7. After that Newport, R. I. Hope to be at Madeira in time to sail for home July 24.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Commander Charles V. Gridley. Left Newport, R. I., May 11, for Fayal.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Captain Allen V. Reed. Gunship. She is moored off West 30th Street, North River. Her boats run from a float at West 27th Street Pier. P. O. address, Station E, New York. Will probably anchor off Bedloe's Island about May 23, for a few days, to receive the steamship having on board the Bartholdi statue. After which she will return to her present anchorage.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. S. W. Terry, commanding. Left Newport, R. I., May 11, for Fayal.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. William H. Whiting. Training ship. Left Newport, R. I., May 11, for Fayal.

On Special Service.

CONSTELLATION, 3d rate, 10 guns. Practice ship of Naval Academy. Commander Charles L. Huntington. At Annapolis, Md. Expects to sail on her annual cruise about June 7 to 10 next. Was commissioned May 15. Officers present: Comd. C. L. Huntington; Lieuts., R. R. Ingersoll, G. W. Tyler, E. B. Barry, J. W. Dauenhower, and H. C. Gearing; Ensigns, J. E. Quimby, C. S. McClain, and R. C. Smith; Paymaster, J. P. Loomis; Chaplain, A. A. McAllister; P. A. Surg., J. W. Steele.

DISPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. H. Emory, Jr., in command. Returned to New York, May 18, having destroyed wreck off Cape Charles. The wreck off Scotland Light proved to be the schooner W. S. Mackie, run down by Old Dominion Line steamer. The Merritt Wrecking Company had a steamer at the place, under a contract to raise the wreck.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Penn.

POWHATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Captain Lester A. Beardslee. At Cartagena, May 16.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. E. Clark. Address, care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Surveying duty on Mexican and Central American Coasts. At Gulf of Dulce, Costa Rica, April 1.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. Schoolship. Sailed from New York, May 12, 1885, on her annual cruise. The ship will proceed to sea through the Sound, visiting Glen Cove and New London. The cruise will probably last until November, when the vessel will return to New York. The trip will also include a visit to the Azores, Madeira and the Canaries.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The British war steamer Constance, Captain F. P. Derigthy commanding, arrived at San Francisco May 11.

The Alta California alludes to a rumor that the U. S. Government has detailed a naval officer to thoroughly inspect and examine the elegant and powerful steamers Mariposa and Alameda, with a view to purchasing them for the purpose of remodeling them into men-of-war.

The Omaha Excelsior says: "Would it not be a pleasant thing for the citizens of this city to send a souvenir of some kind to the officers of the Omaha, just gone into commission at the Portsmouth Navy-yard? In addition to certain engravings, we would suggest an album containing views of Omaha, and the Excelsior volunteers to immediately open a subscription and receive contributions from fifty cents upward for the 'Steamship Souvenir.' We ask all to help, the ladies especially."

The U. S. S. Dispatch has returned from her expedition to Cape Charles, where she blew up a dangerous wreck that stood in the path of coasting vessels. Lieut. Emory says that when the charge was exploded the great mainmast of the wreck shot several hundred feet through the air like an arrow. On his return trip Lieut. Emory offered to blow up the sunken vessel, which lies just outside of the Scotland Lightship, but the wrecking company was still at work upon it. The Dispatch arrived at New York on Sunday.

REAR ADMIRAL E. Y. McCauley turned over the command of the League Island Navy-yard, to the senior officer present, Commander Whitehead, May 16, and proceeded to San Francisco to take command of the Naval force on the Pacific Station.

JAMES McCRAWLEY belonging to a detachment of marines from the Shenandoah, shot David Irvine, of Co. C, 1st Battalion, belonging to the Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, N. H., while the latter, at about 12.30 A. M., April 23, was trying to pass the sentry post. The ball passed through the left arm of Irvine, and he died the next day. A Board of Inquiry exonerated McCrawley.

INNOCENT Hoffman Hahn, who had served 13 years in the Navy, was given three months' leave of absence without pay at the expiration of his service, intending to re-enlist. He started to visit a brother with \$700 back pay in his pocket. "Jack Barry,"

who introduced himself as an old shipmate on the Juniata, advised him to send \$640 of his money to his brother at Philadelphia. Hahn thought this a good idea. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Railroad station in Jersey City, and told that it was a money order office. There he handed over \$640 to a man who said he would send it to Philadelphia. Hahn and Barry then went on a spree. Next morning Hahn had 15 cents in his pocket. His supposed friend had disappeared. The victim's brother reached Jersey City, and took the sailor to Philadelphia, cursing his luck and damning the eyes of all land sharks.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER CHARLES H. BLACK, U. S. N., (retired list) has been granted permission to attend the course of torpedo instruction at Newport, R. I., which commences on June 1st next.

THE Arctic steamer, the Alert, starts on another voyage North next week. This time Hudson Bay is her objective point, and she goes to bring home a party of observers who have been there taking notes of the weather during the past winter.

THE Panama Star and Herald of April 30 says: "A party of marines and sailors from the U. S. S. Iroquois, landed yesterday afternoon at the Panama Railroad Company's wharf. They number 110 men, under command of Lieut.-Comdr. Stockton, assisted by Lieuts. Niles, S. C. Gilmore, and Simon Cook, and Paymaster Doyle. They have been sent on shore to take the place of forces recently sent to Paraiso, and along the line, to restore order."

THE Chilean iron-clad Esmeralda, 1st Commander Juan E. Lopez, arrived at Panama, April 23, leaving Callao the 23d, and making the run in just five days.

NAVY GAZETTE

Ordered.

MAY 16.—Passed Assistant Engineer Luther R. Harvey, to duty at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Commander B. H. McCalla, to duty in the Bureau of Navigation as assistant to the Chief of that Bureau.

Lieutenant Wm. H. Reeder, to duty in the Navy Department.

Lieutenant W. S. Cowles, to resume duties as a member of the Board of Inspection of Foreign Ships at New York.

Lieutenants John C. Colwell, Wainwright, Kellogg and Alexander Sharp, to special duty in the Navy Department.

Lieutenant Chas. J. Badger, to duty in Ordnance instruction at the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

Ensign H. M. Witzel, to duty at the Smithsonian Institution.

Ensign John H. Gibbons, to duty at the Naval Observatory.

Assistant Surgeon F. N. Ogden, to the receiving ship St. Louis at the Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

Gunner Cecil C. Neil, to the receiving ship Independence.

Gunner E. A. McDonald, to the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Gunner John J. Walsh, to the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

MAY 20.—Gunner Cornelius Cronin, to temporary duty at the Naval Magazine, Ellis Island, May 30.

MAY 22.—Lieutenant C. O. Allibone, to temporary duty at the Navy Department.

Lieutenant Robert Platt, to duty at the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

Passed Assistant Paymaster John N. Speel, to special duty at the Navy Department.

Detached.

MAY 16.—Passed Assistant Engineer Hugh H. Cline, from the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., and ordered to the Hartford.

Assistant Engineer Ira N. Hollis, from duty under the Advisory Board and ordered to the Hartford.

Assistant Engineers E. O. C. Acker and John L. Gow, from the Hartford and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant Commander Louis Kingsley, from the Navy-yard, Washington, May 30, and ordered to instruction in torpedo service at Newport, R. I., on June 1.

Gunner Wm. Halford, from duty at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., and placed on waiting orders.

MAY 19.—Lieutenant Commander George M. Book has reported his return home, having been detached from the Palos, Asiatic station, March 23, and has been placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant Charles J. Badger, from the Navy-yard, Washington, and granted two months' leave.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Robert Whiting, from the Naval Hospital, New York, and placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Engineer A. B. Willits, from the Navy-yard, Norfolk, and ordered to the Mohican on June 1.

MAY 20.—Lieutenant Commander Socrates Hubbard, from the Navy-yard, New York, June 1, and granted six months' leave from that date.

Gunner John Gaskins, from the Navy-yard, League Island, May 30, and ordered to temporary duty at the Naval Magazine, Fort Mifflin, Pa.

Gunner Charles B. Magruder, from the Navy-yard, Pensacola, May 25, and ordered to Newport, R. I., for instruction in torpedo service on June 1.

Gunner George Fouse, from the Navy-yard, Washington, May 30, and ordered to Newport, R. I., for instruction in torpedo service on June 1.

Gunner T. Bascom Watkins, from the Naval Magazine, Chelsea, Mass., May 30, and ordered to Newport, R. I., for instruction in torpedo service on June 1.

Gunner R. H. Cross, from duty at the Naval Magazine, Fort Mifflin, Pa., May 30, and ordered to Newport, R. I., for instruction in torpedo service on June 1.

Gunner James Hayes, from the Naval Magazine, Ellis Island, N. Y., and ordered to Newport, R. I., for instruction in torpedo service on June 1.

Gunner Moses K. Henderson, from the receiving ship Wabash, May 30, and ordered to temporary duty at the Naval Magazine, Chelsea, Mass.

MAY 21.—Captain George E. Belknap, from the Navy-yard, Norfolk, May 30, and ordered to duty as Superintendent of the Naval Observatory on June 1.

MAY 22.—Sailmaker Joseph Wilson, from the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., and placed on waiting orders.

Returned from the Isthmus of Panama.

Lieutenant Charles O. Allibone, having returned from duty on the Isthmus of Panama, has been granted leave until August 2.

Lieutenant T. B. M. Mason and Passed Assistant Surgeon Robert Whiting, having returned from duty on the Isthmus of Panama, have been placed on waiting orders.

Paymaster Stephen Rand, having returned from duty on the Isthmus, has been ordered to settle accounts, and after the expiration of the period allowed for that duty to await orders.

Revoked.

The orders of Commander Wm. C. Wise, to Newport, R. I., for attendance in torpedo instruction.

The orders of Passed Assistant Engineer George D. Strickland to the Mohican, and to continue in the discharge of his present duties at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Retired.

Rear Admiral John H. Upshur has been informed that, in accordance with his desire, he will be transferred to the retired list of the Navy from June 1, 1885.

MARINE CORPS.

The sick leave of 1st Lieutenant S. J. Logan has been extended two months from May 17.

Major H. B. Lowry, Quartermaster, is ordered to report to the Colonel Commandant at Washington, D. C., for duty.

Captain R. S. Collum, Assistant Quartermaster, to report for duty at the Assistant Quartermaster's Office, Philadelphia, Pa.

The resignation of Captain Richard S. Collum has been accepted, subject to his confirmation by the Senate as Assistant Quartermaster in his corps.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths in the Navy of the United States, reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending May 20, 1885:

Thomas Brennan, coal heaver, April 29, Hospital of Panama, Canal Co., U. S. S. Alliance.

Angus Flemming, seaman apprentice, April 30, Hospital of Panama, Canal Co., U. S. S. Alliance.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

U. S. FLAGSHIP TENNESSEE (1st Rate),
ASPINWALL, U. S. C., May 7, 1885.

General Order No. 19.

The Commander-in-Chief takes great pleasure in expressing to all the officers and men of his command his high appreciation of their services on the Isthmus of Panama. Their strict attention to duty, their high state of discipline and efficiency, their promptness in emergencies, and above all, their forbearance in delicate and critical situations have won the respect and admiration of all.

He will not fail to represent fully to the Navy Department how well all have done, and with what alacrity and devotion officers and men have hastened at every call of duty.

He extends his sincere congratulations to all his command that the object of her mission has been accomplished peacefully, and with honor to themselves and to their country.

To those who are about to return to their homes he wishes a joyous meeting with their friends, and to each and all, long life and happiness.

This order will be read at muster on board each vessel of the squadron, and to the battalions on shore.

JAS. E. JOUETT, Rear Admiral,
Commanding U. S. Naval Force on the N. A. Station.

WIDOW'S ISLAND.

A QUARANTINE station, exclusively for the ships of the U. S. Navy on the Atlantic coast, has been established at Widow's Island, near Portsmouth, N. H., and Passed Assistant Surgeon A. C. Heffenger, U. S. N., of the Portsmouth Navy-yard, has been placed in charge. Dr. Heffenger made the plans for the hospital some time ago, and being duly approved by the Surgeon-General of the Navy, the contract has been given out. There will be one main ward, 94x25 feet, one story, and able to accommodate twenty patients. Rooms will be partitioned off for administrative purposes. Two booth frames will be erected, which can be covered with canvas and used in case of an overflow of patients. These booths will accommodate eight each.

REVENUE MARINE.

The following named candidates for cadetships in the Revenue Marine have been found physically qualified and are now undergoing examination before the Examining Board at Washington, of which Captain George R. Slicer is President:

George F. Pohlers	Francis C. Baker
Frank H. Dimoch	A. J. Henderson
W. P. Compton	Geo. C. Wedderburn
J. Wm. Henry	John E. Reinburg
N. P. Jones	E. L. Johns
C. D. S. Lovell	James M. Moore
Richard D. Martin	F. P. Russell
Henry S. Epes	J. M. Dashiell, Jr.
John E. Walsh	J. E. Pague
Wm. M. Rheem	Fred. Dobyns
Anastasio C. M. Azozy	E. P. Bertholf
Titus S. Townsend	Joseph Duvall
	F. E. Altemus.

STATIONS OF COAST SURVEY VESSELS.

Colby M. Chester, Comdr. U. S. N., Hydrographic Inspector.
Steamer A. D. Bache, Lieut. E. D. F. Heald, U. S. N., commanding. Address Punta Rassa, Fla.
Steamer G. S. Blake, Lt. J. E. Pillsbury, U. S. N., comdg. Address Charleston, S. C.
Schooner Eagle, Lieut. J. M. Hawley, U. S. N., comdg. Address Navy Yard, N. Y.
Schooner Earnest, Lieut. C. T. Forse, U. S. N. Address Olympia, W. T.
Steamer Gedney, Lieut. F. A. Crosby, U. S. N., comdg. Address Sabine Pass, Texas.
Steamer Hooper, Lieut. Commander A. S. Snow, U. S. N., comdg. Address Box 2402, San Francisco.
Steamer McArthur, Lieut. Edward D. Taussig, U. S. N., comdg. Address Box 2272, San Francisco, Cal.
Schooner Palmyra, Lieut. W. G. Cutler, U. S. N., comdg. Address Jersey City, N. J.
Steamer Patterson, Lieut. R. Clover, U. S. N., comdg. Address care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal.
Steamer Arago, Address Charleston, S. C. (Laid up).
Steamer Endeavor, Lieut. G. C. Hanus, U. S. N., comdg. Address Bath, Long Island, N. Y.
Schooner Drift, Lieut. F. S. Carter, U. S. N. Address Navy-yard, N. Y.

FISH COMMISSION.

The Albatross, Lieut. Commander G. L. Tanner, comdg. At Washington, D. C.
The Fish Hawk, Ensign Louis W. Piepmeyer, comdg. At Washington, D. C.
The Lookout, Mate Jas. A. Smith, comdg. At Washington, D. C.

RETURNED FROM PANAMA.

Commander McCalla, Lieutenant Mason, and the other naval officers who were detailed from the Navy Department for the Panama expedition returned to Washington the early part of the week, looking well but somewhat less fleshy than when they left. Commander McCalla says he has lost twenty pounds, and he believes that the majority of the officers and men will show a corresponding reduction in weight. He is now busily engaged upon his report.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Colon, from Aspinwall, arrived at New York, Saturday, May 16, and among the passengers were the Second Battalion of Marines, numbering 15 officers and 249 non-commissioned officers and men, and also 12 naval officers, a pay clerk, and 12 petty officers and blue jackets, all a part of the force sent to Aspinwall six or seven weeks ago to preserve order and keep the Panama Railroad open for transit. The First Battalion of Marines still remains on the Isthmus.

One of the officers is reported as saying: "It was no display service, I assure you, and although we have come back with all our men and usually in good health, we had three or four weeks of reasonably hard work. Immediately on landing we sent out detachments to take possession of the bridges on the line and all salient points to prevent the revolutionists from cutting it. That would have been an easy thing to do. For instance, if Prestan had blown up an iron bridge a short distance out from Colon—and there is dynamite by the ton on the Isthmus, imported for use on the canal—he would have shut up the railroad for several months. As it was, he burned a lot of freight cars, 150 or more, and that loss has caused freight to pile up at Panama."

As soon as we had occupied the line of the road trains began running. There was an armored car, containing a Gatling gun and a couple of howitzers, and a detachment of bluejackets on every train, and, in addition, a guard of marines and an officer in the passenger cars. This latter was to prevent armed parties from travelling across the Isthmus and to enable the officials to collect their toll. Squads of insurgents would board a train and attempt to make trouble, and we were continually obliged to use force with them; disarm them, perhaps, or fire them off the train. Then we had a company in the depot at Panama, but at first we didn't occupy that city. Finally we concluded to do so, as Alzupuru, the chief of the insurgents there, was likely to repeat Prestan's incendiarism at Colon. It was something of a surprise to Alzupuru's people when we marched a force into the plaza and posted Gatlings and howitzers in such positions as to command the entire city. There is no question that Panama would otherwise have been destroyed. We had a picket line around the city, and while we allowed all peaceable people to pass out during the day, we stopped all armed parties and allowed no one to go in or out after dark.

"Two fellows were hanged, and they were the first men on the Isthmus to die in that way. They have heretofore shot their offenders. They didn't even know how to do a hanging nor how to tie a hangman's noose. They erected a gallows right across the railroad and ran a flat car underneath the two nooses. They didn't put any caps over the fellows' heads. One negro shook his hat off when the noose was put on his neck, but the chief died wearing his panama, and died without a struggle, save that he drew his manacled hands up to his chest and then straightened them down. There was no drop; the soldiers simply pushed away the flat car."

"Well, as I said before, we didn't get sick, and we are all here. We burned considerable gunpowder, though, and stood a good deal of fire in an irregular sort of way from the beggars, who would get a safe distance away, behind a barricade or a tree, and blaze away at our pickets. The exhibition of armed force and discipline and the fact that there was no uncertainty or hesitation about our movements accomplished the work. It's not a pleasant place, that strip of Isthmus, and we are not at all sorry to get home. But don't run away with any idea that we went off on a junket."

"As long as the Colombian forces remain on the Isthmus," Comdr. McCalla says, "there will be no trouble. The cause of the recent revolution was the denuding of the Isthmus of national forces. There are a number of adventurers, like Prestan, though not so bright as he, who are ready to take advantage of the absence of troops. Every month the canal company pays out a million and a half of dollars to the workmen. These adventurers commit regular highway robbery whenever opportunity offers, and take the money that has been paid to the day laborers. Rum is the great evil. Great quantities are drunk every pay day. The workmen and the adventurers then indulge in a war of words, and end up with a promiscuous use of firearms."

The burning of Aspinwall, it is thought, has destroyed, besides much valuable property, the germs of yellow fever and smallpox. The fact that so large a force was concentrated there and escaped the epidemic diseases peculiar to the season is regarded as remarkable.

The Collector at New York is in doubt about allowing the arms and munitions of war brought back from the Isthmus to be landed free of duty. The fact that they are the property of the Government has got to be established, and then the Secretary of the Treasury will issue an order allowing them to come in.

INSURGENTS ON THE ISTHMUS.

WASHINGTON, May 18.

ADMIRAL JOUETT informs the Navy Department that the rebels having been forced to retreat from Cartagena, Baranquilla is the only point on the Isthmus where they now hold possession. Comdr. B. H. McCalla returned to Washington to-day. He reports the health of the men who remained as excellent. "As long as the Colombian forces remain on the Isthmus," Commander McCalla says, "there will be no trouble. There are a number of adventurers like Prestan, though not so bright as he, who

are ready to take advantage of the absence of troops. Every month the Canal company pays out a million and a half dollars to the workmen. These adventurers commit regular highway robbery whenever opportunity offers, and take the money that has been paid to the day laborers. Rum is the great evil. The workmen and the adventurers then indulge in a war of words, and end up with a promiscuous use of firearms. Prestan has gone to Cartagena. That place is besieged, and I understood before leaving that it was running short of provisions. Eggs were selling at thirty cents apiece inside the place. Cartagena is a splendidly fortified city, and contains probably 30,000 or 40,000 people. One thousand men can hold it against 10,000 as long as provisions last. A force of 4,500 men is on the way from the interior to relieve the city. It wouldn't do for Prestan to go the vicinity of Colon or Panama. The people would hang him."

ANOTHER TRIAL OF THE DOLPHIN.

THE Dolphin left her dock shortly after 8 o'clock on the third trial trip, and worked slowly through Hell Gate and up the East River as far as Throg's Neck, when full speed was attempted, as the point of departure for the six hours' run was to be off Execution Light. A few minutes after she was "opened up" trouble was experienced with the after crank pin. It had become overheated. Three hours were required to take out and scrape brasses and start again. Then there was a consultation. At first it was decided that the trial should be made as far as New London; but later on it was thought that such a run would make it too late, and a postponement was agreed upon. A few miles up the Sound, however, was made, and upon working slowly back the Dolphin anchored off the foot of Twenty-sixth street at dusk.

Inasmuch as difficulty has been experienced by the engineers in getting the engine bearings to work smoothly in the trials made, they will now adopt the course of running the engines at full speed at the dock for one week before another trial is attempted.

The fact that the engines appeared to work well while the vessel was at her dock, and that they immediately became deranged when she got under way, prompts the suggestion we see made that perhaps the Dolphin was not stiff, and that the strain upon her threw her out of line, and produced the friction that caused the overheating of the crank pin. The Dolphin will be given another trial the latter part of next week.

A newspaper despatch from Washington says: "The Naval Advisory Board is looking on the supplemental trials of the Dolphin with marked indifference. The Secretary of the Navy did not order them to witness the recent trial trip of the vessel, but extended them a cordial invitation to be present as the guests of his board, of which Capt. Belknap is the president. Only one of its members—Naval Constructor Speers—accepted the invitation. From Rear Admiral Simpson down the members of the Board are confident that the vessel, with proper management, will attain the high rate of speed called for in the specifications. They made their report to this effect, and now regard their labors, so far as that particular vessel is concerned, as ended."

Secretary Whitney on Friday addressed the following letter to Mr. Roach:

"You will, I think, recognize that the performances of the Dolphin thus far impose upon me the duty of exercising an unusual degree of caution in dealing with her. What would have been reasonable prudence in me some weeks since would not be so now. It is quite possible that difficulties encountered in making her go through a trial trip may have been due to accident and temporary causes. But you would not now expect her to be accepted without your having an opportunity to demonstrate beyond all question the high character of her work. I understood you to assent to this proposition in our conversation yesterday, and while I do not understand you now to claim for her speed nor horse power contemplated, you do insist that, so far as your part is concerned, that plans have been properly executed. I have given orders in accordance with our arrangement yesterday, for a further trial to be held, under similar conditions as the last, on Thursday, 28th inst. In addition to this I must ask that she be put to similar run at sea upon such day as you may name. I do not insist upon her full horse power or fifteen knots speed upon this latter trial. If deemed by you too trying upon her machinery, a speed of twelve knots will answer the conditions under which I wish to place her. She should be loaded to something near her lines, and the expense of this latter trial will be borne by Government in case she is accepted."

AN INTERESTING NAVAL CASE.

THE Washington correspondence of the Baltimore Sun says: "The Secretary of the Navy will have a very interesting matter to settle in a few weeks. Some time ago Paymaster Bellows and P. A. Paymasters Cann and Frazer were tried on the Pacific station for alleged negligence in purchasing stores and paying therefor a higher rate than the market value. Bellows was sentenced to one year's suspension and Cann and Frazer to four. Comdr. Johnson, who commanded the storehouse of the station, was sent home for passing the accounts of the paymasters. The records in the cases have arrived here, and these officers have retained counsel to present their grievances to the Secretary, and propose to prevent the execution of the sentences if possible. Frazer was tried for another charge beside that of negligence. On his accounts he certified that the articles had not been purchased at the lowest market rate, but that an order of Rear Admiral Upshur compelled him to purchase at a certain house in Callao, where the prices were much higher than elsewhere. For this frank statement he was tried for disrespect to his superior officer and found guilty. The 4th Auditor, however, has taken a different view of the case, and has checked against Rear Admiral Upshur's accounts the entire amount of the purchase, footing up to something near \$10,000. The Secretary will probably withhold his decision in the matter until the arrival of Rear Admiral Upshur, who is expected here early in June. Comdr. Johnson and the paymaster claim that Rear Admiral Upshur's action was entirely unjust and extremely arbitrary. Naval circles are much interested in the matter, as the decision will show how far the authority of the commander of a squadron extends."

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TORPEDO BOATS.

AN important contribution to the literature of
torpedo boats, is to be found in the letter of Lieut.
EDWARD W. VERY to Secretary CHANDLER, under
date of August last, and which is now given to the
public in the complete report of the Navy Depart-
ment for 1884. In this document the various lines
of defence of the sea coast are considered, viz.:
"The inner line consists of the coast fortifications
and other channel defences, such as mines and per-
manent obstructions; the outer line, of these sea-going
fighting vessels proper, both armored and un-
armored."

The duties which devolve upon each of these lines
are very obvious; but they will not suffice for the
completeness of the defence, without the powerful
support of the middle line, whose functions are "a
living defence of the approaches, that shall by its
mobility and strength effectually bar the way to
the sudden incursions of single vessels of the ene-
my, assist the fortifications to guard the mines
from countermining—shall render a blockade a
hazardous undertaking and prevent an enemy from
taking up a position for bombardment out of reach
of the fortifications and mines." Such functions are
best fulfilled by torpedo boats, and as we are with-
out any such, their construction demands our first
attention. As a minimum war strength, 90 are
proposed, being divided among the various districts
along the coast and on the lakes. To fulfil the
functions of a peace establishment, 34 are thought
to be necessary. This number, it is believed, would
suffice to keep an enemy at bay and worry him con-
siderably, while the remainder of the proposed
ninety were in process of construction.

As we have neither the boats nor the necessary
experience to build them, the purchase of a small num-
ber from some of the firms abroad who have made
this branch of construction a specialty, is advocated.
These would serve as models and for a nucleus of
the training school which is needed; the construc-
tion of others should be begun immediately and
continued until the number is brought up to what
may be considered as the absolutely essential de-
mands of the service. With the experience thus
gained, and with occasional orders from time to
time, our builders would be able to produce promptly
any additional numbers that might be required.
At present the building of torpedo boats is progress-
ing rapidly in all other countries than our own.
The supineness of the legislative authorities in the
face of the constant recommendations and warnings
of those who are in positions to speak upon the sub-
ject of our national defences, is most surprising.
We sincerely trust that the reports of fortification
board whose appointment was announced last week,
and of the sub-committee of the Senate Naval Com-

mittee will be of such a character, that they will
not only arouse the attention of the public, but that
they will compel positive action and liberal appro-
priations by Congress.

SOLDIERS' HOME AND NAVAL ASYLUM.

THE New York Herald publishes a statement con-
cerning the Soldiers' Home at Washington, calling
attention to the fact that only 29 per cent. of
the revenues of the Home has been contributed by
enlisted men, the United States having provided
the remainder. Since its establishment in 1851
more than seventy-one per cent. of its income has
consisted of moneys forfeited by deserters, fines
imposed by Courts-martial and unclaimed funds
belonging to the estates of deceased soldiers, all of
which would legally and naturally revert to the
United States had not Congress donated them to
the Soldiers' Home.

The Herald also says:

More than one-fourth of the beneficiaries of the Home are
not inmates, but reside elsewhere with their families and re-
ceive as much as, added to any pension they may draw, will
make \$8 per month. If a soldier is not entitled to a pension
then the Home pays him \$8, so that for the price of a drink
of "rot-gut" per month he may insure himself \$8 a year for
life. Certainly that is not much, but it is better than the
whiskey. A large number of the members of the Home,
probably one-half, have not served twenty years. Out of
327 men admitted to its benefits since September, 1882, only
115 were entitled thereto by length of service. Of the re-
mainder, 71 had served less than one enlistment, 7 less than
one year, and 1 only four months. The total amount con-
tributed to the Home by these 79 men did not reach \$500.
It will cost \$6,915.66 a year to feed them and \$948 a year to
supply them with the regulation allowance of \$1 per month
for pocket money. If their stay at the Home does not average
more than five years each they will have received at the end
of that time, in food and money, \$39,318.30 in return for less
than \$500. Yet it is said that the enlisted men of the Army
do not receive an adequate return for their enforced con-
tribution to the support of the Soldiers' Home.

Accompanying this statement is a table of re-
ceipts and expenditures, showing that the total re-
ceipts since 1851 have been \$5,500,000 of which
\$1,282,500 is on deposit in the Treasury or invested
in stocks and bonds. This leaves \$4,090,500, de-
ducting \$177,000 expended upon a Branch Home at
Harrodsburg, Ky., closed in 1858. Of this net
amount 45 per cent., or \$1,819,000, has been ex-
pended upon the Home and improvements, \$580,000
on salaries of officers and hired labor, and \$160,000
for straw, forage and farm implements. This leaves
about 36 per cent., \$1,469,000, as the amount ex-
pended directly for the inmates of the Home. We
do not question that the affairs of the institution
have been well and economically managed upon the
plan adopted, nor do we question that those who
partake of its benefits receive a return in actual ex-
penditure for their comfort much beyond what they
have contributed to its support. The doubt we have
expressed is as to whether the plan itself may not
be improved upon, so as to bring it more into accord
with the results of enlightened inquiry as to the
best means of expending money for the benefit of
the dependent.

Human nature is what it is, and to secure the best
results, in making the old age of our veterans com-
fortable, due regard should be had to their just sen-
sibilities, for the dinner of herbs is better with
contentment than the stalled ox without this.

There is a natural and instinctive and most
creditable antipathy on the part of the de-
pendent to everything in the nature of ele-
emosynary institutions, and it is this fact that
we had in mind in what we said recently on the
subject of the Soldiers' Home. The Herald's array
of statistics does not alter the fact, of which we
challenge contradiction, that the enlisted men of our
Army have, for some reason, a strong antipathy to
the idea of becoming inmates of the Soldiers' Home.
Certainly, it is reasonable to consider whether there
is any remedy for this, in view of the fact that the
single and only purpose of establishing such an in-
stitution is to provide for their comfort and con-
tentment.

COMMODORE SCHLEY, the Chief of the Naval Bu-
reau of Equipment and Recruiting, who has a simi-
lar problem to deal with, in connection with the
provision for superannuated sailors, evidently re-
cognizes the force of the suggestions we have made
on this subject. In his forthcoming annual report
he will recommend that the Naval Asylum at Phila-
delphia be abolished, and the valuable property be-
longing to it sold to the City of Philadelphia. It is
believed that two millions of dollars will be obtained
for it, and that the interest upon this sum will be
sufficient to provide for the cost of such a retired
list for the sailors as he proposes to recommend. It

is certainly worthy of consideration whether a similar policy should not be adopted in connection with the Soldiers' Home.

THE Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* says:

It is understood that the competition among the colonels of the Army for promotion to the vacant Brigadier-Generalship caused by the death of General McDowell is the liveliest that has ever taken place. Every colonel on the list is understood to be an applicant for promotion, and the most of them have, it is said, employed attorneys to advocate their claims for promotion.

We cannot, of course, venture to question the accuracy of this statement, made with such confidence, and need only extend to the colonels of our Army the expression of our profound sympathy with them in the disappointment they must experience when their attorneys return from Washington with the information that the death of a retired Major-General does not make a vacancy for any one of them. Perhaps it is some dim consciousness of the utter hopelessness of the case that makes the contest so exceptionally lively. The incidental inaccuracy of the *Herald's* statements as to the rank of General McDowell is, under the circumstances, "of no consequence."

THE five belted English cruisers, the drawings of which have been prepared at Chatham, will be protected by 10 in. steel armor backed by 10 in. of wood and felt. This armor to extend four-sixths of the whole length of the vessel. The armament will consist of ten 6 in. breechloading guns, two 9 in. mounting on barbette, four Hotchkiss, and eight Nordenfeldts. The speed is estimated at 18½ knots and the coal storage about 650 tons. They are to cost about \$1,100,000 each, and are to be completed in two years and three months. The two ironclads are to cost about \$3,000,000 each, and are to be finished in three years and a half. The ironclads are to be divided throughout their entire length into three parts by means of two longitudinal watertight bulkheads, the centre compartment being used as a passage and a receptacle for the auxiliary engines. They will be propelled by twin screws. The boilers will have the exceptional thickness of an inch and a quarter, and will work up to 140 lb. to the square inch, the highest pressure which has been yet introduced into the Service. The engines will use the steam at three expansions, which is also a novelty in the Navy, though the principle has been successfully applied in the merchant service. With natural draught the engines are to develop 7,500 horse power, but with forced draught the power is expected to equal 10,000 horses.

It being reported that the Government had been in treaty for the purchase of the Italian *Duilio*, Sir THOMAS BRASSEY was interrogated on the subject. He requested that notice might be given of the question, which would scarcely be necessary had he been in a position to reply in the negative. "That the acquisition of ironclads from foreign navies should be contemplated by the Admiralty at all is not satisfactory to contemplate," says *Broad Arrow*. "If the Government purchases either of the Italian ironclads of the *Duilio* class they will have Sir EDWARD REED to reckon with on the subject. The faults which that critical authority finds in the *Inflexible* and *Camperdown* are intensified in the Italian ships, neither of which has sufficient initial stability to enable her to keep upright when the unarmored ends are destroyed. The Italian constructors are well aware of the fact, and face it contentedly, knowing as they do that the most perfect ship is not wholly invulnerable. As the gun grows in power it will probably be found advisable to throw off armor altogether. Soldiers for a while retained small portions of mail protection to cover vital parts, and that is what our constructors are now doing for the ships of the Navy. By-and-bye it is very likely that ships, like men, will throw off armor altogether, and naval warfare will then alter as much in its methods as land warfare has done."

The *Times* states that the guns now preparing for the Royal Navy and the merchant cruisers include a large supply of the new 6-pounder quick-firing breechloading guns. These weapons resemble a light field gun in appearance, fire a metal cartridge ten or twelve rounds a minute. They are 7 ft. long and weigh 7 cwt. The bore is 2.3 in., and the cartridge over a foot long. The 5-in. breech-

loading guns, being at Woolwich and intended for the merchant cruisers, are 11 ft. 7½ in. long and 17½ in. in diameter at the breech. They are, according to the *Times*, constructed entirely of tough steel, with an A tube and jacket without the usual intervening tubes and coils, the joint being bound by a key ring covered with a hoop. The shells weigh 50 lb.

We learn that it is Secretary WHITNEY's intention to revoke the order of his predecessor prohibiting officers of the Army from having their wives with them when on foreign stations. He made known his intention of doing so a few days ago when he granted permission to an officer going abroad to take his wife with him. The three naval officers recently placed on waiting orders because of their failure to comply with that order, and who are still resting themselves on foreign soil awaiting further instructions, will no doubt now be restored to duty.

FURTHER legislation by Congress on the subject of retirement of enlisted men of the Army will be recommended by the War Department in its annual reports this year. The "allowance" question in last year's act has caused no end of trouble already, and as it is destined to figure before the Court of Claims, and in other respects cause much embarrassment to those who have the matter in charge, it is proposed to ask Congress to repeal the former act and pass a law retiring the soldiers on full pay. This will hardly prove satisfactory to the soldier, as it will give him somewhat less than he is to receive under the present condition of things, though it will make much less work for those who have to prepare the papers and pass upon the accounts. Still, with our present information, we are unable to perceive any valid reason for the decision arrived at that an allowance for "fuel and quarters" cannot be made under the existing law; and perhaps the simplest and quickest way to settle the whole matter would be to modify the regulations on the subject so as to provide for an equitable allowance for those most necessary commodities, "fuel and quarters."

A TELEGRAM was received at the War Department on Thursday evening from General Pope, confirming the following report of an Indian outbreak in Arizona, which appeared as a special despatch from Santa Fe to the *Tribune-Republican*, under date of May 20: Geronimo and fifty Chiricahua bucks broke away from the San Carlos reservation Sunday night, and headed for the Sierra Madre mountains in Mexico. General Crook has ordered all the available troops from Forts Apache, Bowie, Grant and Thomas into the field, and a company of cavalry from Fort Apache is now in hot pursuit. No casualties had been reported at noon yesterday, but should the warriors be overtaken, a hard fight is expected, as Geronimo is the "bad Indian" who caused so much trouble in Mexico a year ago, and with whom General Crook carried on the negotiations which resulted in the return of his band to the reservation. General Bradley, commander of the military district of New Mexico, has ordered two companies of the 6th Cavalry from Fort Bayard, under Lieut.-Colonel Morrow, to protect the settlers along the Gila River, on the line between New Mexico and Arizona.

THE Canadians are enthusiastic over the capture of Riel, which occurred on the night of May 15. The citizens of Winnipeg were awakened by a general fire alarm at 4 A. M. to receive the joyful tidings. Riel stated when captured that he was on his way to surrender, and the circumstances would indicate that it is the fact. He is described as rolling his eyes when taken into camp, with the look of a hunted man and constant fear of violence at the hands of the soldiers. It is evident enough he has not much in him of the stuff of which heroes are made. Col. Otter on Sunday made an attack on Poundmaker, and after a severe battle took one hundred and twenty-nine prisoners. The battle was fought in Eagle Hills. Poundmaker subsequently sent in a flag of truce asking terms of surrender. In spite of this there are reports that the discontent among the Indians is still spreading. It is now claimed that Riel is an American citizen, and that he took active part in 1882 or early in 1883 in the Montana territorial elections, being prosecuted thereafter on the charge of having induced several half breeds to vote without having the necessary qualifications. This drove him into the Saskatchewan country, where he has been ever since. Despatches to the Hudson's Bay Company announce that several of their most

important posts in North Saskatchewan were destroyed and plundered by Indians. All the goods were carried away or burned, and the officers and people were turned adrift to starve.

SECRETARY OF WAR ENDICOTT and party visited Rock Island Arsenal, May 15, on their way to Fort Leavenworth and other points, as we announced last week. On arrival the visitors were driven to the quarters of the Commandant, Colonel D. W. Flagler, and after breakfast devoted several hours to seeing the arsenal, its shops, etc. The Secretary was a careful observer of all that was to be seen, and was much surprised at the extent of the plant and other appurtenances. While at Rock Island a large number of distinguished citizens paid their respects to Mr. Endicott. In the afternoon the party left for Fort Leavenworth.

The party arrived at Leavenworth, May 16, and were met at the Union depot by General C. C. Augur and Colonels Martin, Blunt and Gilliss and driven to the post, where a salute of seventeen guns was fired by light battery F, 2d Artillery. Orders had been given by the Department Commander for brigade review, but owing to the rain the order was countermanded. The Secretary and his family were made comfortable at the quarters of General Augur, General Drum becoming the guest of Colonel Gilliss, and Colonel Barr of Colonel Blunt. After luncheon the prison commissioners began operations at the military prison, making a thorough inspection of that institution in all its details. The machinery in the shoe shop was in full blast, and Secretary Endicott for the first time saw how the Army was supplied with fine boots and shoes. On the completion of this work the commission repaired to the prison library, where complaint and petition from prisoners for mitigation for sentences were heard. In the evening a reception was tendered the Secretary and his family, as well as the other distinguished gentlemen. All the officers and the ladies of the post and many prominent gentlemen from the city were present. The reception was given in the hop room. The party left on the evening of May 18 for Omaha and St. Paul.

THE New York *Herald* has had several articles of late on the defenceless condition of New York in the event of a foreign war. Its last article, published May 18, gives a report of interviews with Lieut. Aaron Ward, U. S. N., Colonel T. G. Baylor, U. S. A., and Lieutenant E. L. Zalinski, 5th U. S. Artillery, whom it describes as "most enthusiastic over the defenceless condition of the harbor." Probably, what the reporter mistook for enthusiasm over our unprotected condition was really the enthusiasm which would naturally be awakened in the professional breast by the discovery that there was at least one influential daily newspaper which appreciated the importance of the question of public defence, that has been so persistently urged upon Congress with so little result. "How do you account for this apathy?" Lieutenant Zalinski was asked. "We have too many dangerous precedents. The *Monitor* appearing in the nick of time and saving us from destruction was one. The people rest on the hazardous belief that when an emergency comes Yankee genius will come forward and produce something that will annihilate the enemy."

THE case of Stephen Kurtz, a deserter from the Army, which for some time past has exercised the judicial mind of San Francisco, has been decided and he has been remanded to the military authorities to take his chances before a Court-martial. The court sitting in banc, dismissed the writ of habeas corpus sued out in his behalf, the three Judges who heard the arguments in the test case, holding that as desertion is a heinous crime, amounting to what is termed a felony, not only police officers, but also civilians, are vested with the authority to apprehend deserters from the Army, with or without warrants.

THE 13th Annual Report of the Ladies Union Mission School Association—Mrs. Frederick Townsend, No. 3 Elk Street, Albany, N. Y., Corresponding Secretary—shows good work done in 1884 throughout the Army, especially on the frontier, and also in the Navy. Six organs were sent to various military posts, and the efforts of the ladies have been warmly acknowledged by the chaplains and others at posts interested in Christian labor. The Association announces that it will, with pleasure, supply to any military post, desiring assistance, both Post Libraries and Sunday School libraries, on the same terms as organs are supplied.

It is expected that the Secretary of the Navy will approve the report of the Naval Clothing Board this week. In this case it will be printed in pamphlet form, and distributed among all the enlisted men of the Service. The proposed regulations will be amended, however, so as to provide for tan colored helmets and leggings instead of white ones.

ANOTHER batch of half a dozen enlisted men will be retired under the recent Act of Congress as soon as the Secretary of War returns and signs the order. Two of them are Ordnance sergeants.

THE annual convention of the American Society of Civil Engineers will be held at Deer Park, Md., June 24, 25, 26, and 27, 1885. Ample railroad facilities will be provided and a successful occasion is anticipated.

MILITARY ASSOCIATION OF THE PACIFIC.

We lately referred to the paper read before the Association by Captain D. M. Taylor, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., on "Our Coast Defences," and since that we have had an opportunity of reading it, and find it a most comprehensive and interesting document. He commenced by sketching the policy of our national defence, referred to the popular reliance on torpedoes, stated at length our present torpedo resources, and in doing so paid a high compliment to General H. L. Abbot, U. S. A., "the *deus ex Machina* of our Military Torpedo School at Willet's Point, and after other interesting statistics and information concluded by saying:

How many of us have taken the trouble to inquire as to the comparative value of the armament of foreign powers, or would be able to tell, for instance, whether, if war should suddenly be thrust upon us, our field guns and small arms would be of greater or less range than those of our opponents? Which of us has played, or even witnessed the playing of a game of Kriegspiel or Strategos? Or has cared to do it? And yet, in these days, when the experience of the company officer is, in the dispersed state of our Army, confined to the school of the company, and the field officer is fortunate should he have no other than two skeleton companies for his battalion, what could so well compensate for the lack of the extended opportunities in his profession as the mimic warfare? The map of the whole country is before us, and the conditions are unlimited. Books will tell us how many men any nation could probably send against us, and the census reports will show us what numerical resistance we can oppose. The frontier, by which invasion is possible, is limited, and all we have to do, as we cannot have the autumn manoeuvres of England, France, or Germany, to make us familiar with the "wrinkled front" of "grim-visaged war," is to do the best we can by adding to the manual of arms, and the duty of the officer of the day, a study of the topography, products and capabilities of our country, with a view to applying our knowledge of them when—and God grant that day may be far distant—that country calls upon us for all of our best exertions in her behalf. God grant that when that day shall come she may not find cause to regret having educated, fed, clothed and cared for any one of us. God grant she may not find that the talent she entrusted to any one of us has lain all these years mouldering in its earthly hiding place, but that she may get her own again, with usury, and be able to say to each one of us, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant! Thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many. Enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

On Wednesday, May 6, Lieutenant J. P. Wisser, 1st U. S. Artillery, read a paper on "Practical Problems in Minor Tactics and Strategy," to which we may have occasion to refer hereafter. The Association has adopted an additional by-law, providing that every member shall be assessed one dollar as an entrance fee, and thereafter shall pay at the rate of twenty-five cents per quarter, or one dollar per year, the fund so accruing to be available for stationery, clerical labor, and such other purposes as may be ordered by the Society.

The paper by Lieutenant J. P. Wisser, 1st U. S. Artillery, on "Practical Problems of Minor Tactics and Strategy," designed to be May 6, but postponed on account of the death of General McDowell, was read May 13 by Lieutenant H. L. Harris, 1st Artillery.

RECENT DEATHS.

COMMODORE JONATHAN YOUNG, U. S. Navy, a distinguished officer, with a fine record of service, died May 17, 1885, at the Crocker House, New London, Conn., of remittent fever, aged fifty-eight. Commodore Young entered the Navy from Illinois in 1841, his first service being on the sloop-of-war *Vincennes*, from 1841 to 1844, during which time he took part in an expedition against pirates at the Isle of Pines, in 1842, and assisted at the capture of a slaver with a cargo of 500 slaves. In 1845 he was assigned to the line of battle ship *Columbus*, the flagship of Commodore James Biddle, and made a cruise to the East Indies. During the cruise, which was extended around the world, the *Columbus* effected a forcible entry into the harbor of Yeddo and delivered a letter from the President of the United States to the Emperor of Japan. Midshipman Young subsequently participated in the Mexican War on the coast of California. He was promoted passed midshipman Aug. 10, 1847, and attached to the frigate *Raritan*, the flagship of the home squadron during 1849 and 1850. In the latter year he was assigned to the sloop of war *St. Mary's*, and made a voyage around the world, returning in 1853, when he was assigned to the Naval Observatory, where he remained till the following year, when he was appointed to the steamer *Massachusetts*, which was cruising in the Pacific Ocean. He was commissioned lieutenant in September, 1855. He distinguished

himself in a war with the Indians of Puget Sound, in which he assumed command of the land forces co-operating with the Navy. In 1858 he was again assigned to the Naval Observatory, but was detailed to the Paraguay expedition in the following year. He was next ordered to the *Susquehanna*, making several cruises along the Atlantic coast, and while thus engaged he participated in the capture of Hatteras Inlet and Port Royal. In November, 1861, he was made executive officer of the sloop-of-war *Jamestown*, attached to the blockading squadron off Wilmington, N. C. In June, 1862, he was appointed executive officer of the *Powhatan*, and promoted lieutenant-commander July 16, 1862. In 1863 he took command of the gunboat *Pembina*, lying off Mobile. The Confederates had planted a battery near her cruising ground for the purpose of driving her off shore. Commander Young made a gallant attack upon the battery, silencing it, and forcing the troops to retire. He subsequently was actively engaged with a large force of the Confederates while destroying a blockade runner which had been driven upon the beach and stranded. He was in command of the ironclad *Sangamon*, attached to the fleet off Charleston at the time of the fall of Savannah and Charleston, having had a part in all the engagements with the forts and batteries defending Charleston Harbor. After the close of the war he was placed over the receiving ship *Vandalla*, stationed at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, till 1867. He was then recommended for promotion by the Board of Admirals, the recommendation being approved by Admirals Gardner, Bailey, Dahlgren, Godon, and many others, all of whom united in commending him for his gallant and meritorious services during the Rebellion. He was promoted commander in 1867, and was assigned to duty on the steamer *Mohaska*, of the North Atlantic Squadron, remaining in command until the end of 1868, when he was again assigned to the Naval Observatory. Nov. 8, 1873, he was promoted captain, and June 19, 1882, was promoted commodore. Since the war he has held several important positions, and at the time of his death was commandant of the Navy-yard at New London. The remains were conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery, New York, where they were interred on Tuesday with due honors, under the direction of Commodore Chandler, of the New York Navy-yard, who did everything in his power to pay proper tribute to the worth and services of the deceased officer.

Commodore Young was a member of Washington Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, Davenport Council of Royal and Select Masters, and De Witt Clinton Commandery of Knights Templar, and was a Mason of the 32d degree.

ORDNANCE SERGEANT LEWIS LEFFMANN, U. S. Army, retired, a veteran soldier of high reputation and excellent record, died at his home at Youngstown, N. Y., May 14, 1885, aged 88. The cause of death was hemorrhage from the bronchial arteries, due to degeneration from extreme age. Sergeant Leffmann served in the French Army, and was present at the battle of Waterloo, and in the United States Army had a continuous service of fifty-four years. A few years ago he was retired on full pay and allowances by a special act of Congress. He was a staunch member and officer of the Episcopal Church at Youngstown, and an esteemed and honored citizen.

FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN, Ex-Secretary of State, and a distinguished citizen of New Jersey, died at Newark, May 20, 1885, after an illness of several weeks. He came from an eminent American family, his grandfather, Frederick Frelinghuysen, being a member of Congress for several years, and U. S. Senator, a colonel in the Revolutionary Army and serving as a Major-General on the western frontier against the Indians.

Mrs. SARAH CLARKE ROGERS, widow of Thomas G. Rogers, died at Newport, R. I., May 19, 1885, in her eighty-sixth year. She was the mother of four sons who bore a distinguished part in the war of the rebellion, one of whom, the youngest, is Captain Benj. H. Rogers, 13th U. S. Infantry. She died universally respected.

Mrs. EMILY BEALE, mother of General E. F. Beale, died at Washington, D. C., May 21, aged eighty-seven. She was the last of the daughters of the late Captain Truxtun, U. S. N.

Mrs. DOYLE, mother of Assistant Paymaster J. D. Doyle, U. S. Navy, died at Washington, May 14, in her sixty-fifth year. Her death is sincerely mourned by a large circle of friends.

ALPHONSE DE NEUVILLE, one of the best known of modern painters of military scenes, died May 19 at Paris.

THE Bureau of Steam Engineering has advertised for proposals for a 75-ton floating derrick, to be made of steel, for service at the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

THE WALES COURT-MARTIAL.

In the Wales Court-martial, May 16, the Judge-Advocate announced the decision of the court upon the defendant's plea objecting to the jurisdiction of the court. The objection was not sustained. The Judge-Advocate was about to proceed with the arraignment when counsel for the defence put in two demurrers, the first against the first charge and its specifications, on the ground that the acts enumerated took place more than three years before the date of the charges, and therefore could not under the Statute of Limitations be made the basis of this prosecution; second, that the specifications contained in the second charge did not set forth with sufficient definiteness wherein said accused had failed to diligently and carefully supervise the business of his bureau. Argument was heard on this and the court later overruled both demurrers. The counsel for the defence then submitted the document presented as a demurrer on the ground of limitation, but termed it a plea. It was made a part of the record.

The accused was then formally arraigned. He waived the reading of the specifications but pleaded not guilty to each of the charges and specifications. The Judge-Advocate called upon the accused to produce a certain anonymous letter addressed to Secretary Chandler, containing charges against Daniel Carrigan, which letter was referred to the accused by Secretary Chandler with instructions to investigate the charges. The accused responded that he had returned the letter at once to Secretary Chandler and had not seen it since. The court adjourned until Monday.

When the hearing of evidence began the Hon. Wm. E. Chandler was the first witness. It was established that he was Secretary of the Navy during the late Administration, and that he recognized the accused as Medical Director Philip S. Wales, late Surgeon-General of the Navy. Mr. Chandler described the method of transacting the business of the Department in respect to the making of requisitions by heads of bureaus and the drawing of money from the Treasury. A confidential official report made by Dr. Wales in 1882 respecting the efficiency of employees in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery was identified by witness and put in evidence. Carrigan and Kirkwood were rated No. 1. The defence, upon cross-examination, sought to show the "animus of this whole proceeding," and began by asking the nature of the information possessed by Mr. Chandler upon which he based the charges and specifications against the accused. The Judge-Advocate objected, and the objection was sustained.

Upon cross examination, May 19, it was developed that some time in December, 1883, or January, 1884, a man named Bets came to witness, and offered to make disclosures respecting Kirkwood, and perhaps Carrigan, if paid for his information. Witness declined to pay in advance. Bets left some papers, which witness turned over to the Judge Advocate. Witness did not call Dr. Wales's attention to the matter, having determined, with the approval of the President, to make a change at the head of the bureau as soon as Dr. Wales's term should expire. Dr. Wales was then circulating petitions drawn up by Carrigan and Kirkwood for his reappointment, and witness did not wish to involve the possible irregularities in the bureau with the question of reappointment. Witness had no ill will against Dr. Wales at any time, but had long known Dr. Gunnell, and had determined to appoint him to the place. Witness identified a letter written by him for publication in reply to Mr. Hendricks's Indianapolis speech, in which allusion was made to the Navy Department frauds. Counsel said he would offer it in evidence at a later stage of the trial. Witness asked that the speech of Mr. Hendricks might also be put in evidence. This closed the examination of Mr. Chandler.

Dr. Adrian Hudson, of the Surgeon General's Office was next called and questioned with regard to the manner of transacting business of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

CADET SERVICE CLAIMS.

The following Cadet Service claims were settled by the 2d Comptroller of the Treasury this week:

Benj. Alvord, Jr.	\$321 04	Geo. Palmer	346 67
J. C. Ayers	464 40	Bainbridge Reynolds	489 69
P. A. Berra	186 56	Clinton B. Seagr	501 13
Cullen Bray	576 52	Chas. B. Vorges	438 00
Henry C. Cabell	46 64	G. M. Wheeler	492 55
Chas. A. Dempsey	523 50	J. W. Wilkinson	513 59
Henry C. Dames	583 79	E. S. Walker	163 24
A. G. Forse	604 72	Chas. J. Allen	647 84
Francis H. Hardie	256 37	Geo. Bell, Jr.	475 85
Guy V. Henry	27 60	Wm. D. Beach	501 13
Henry D. Huntington	518 40	Louis A. Craig	628 07
F. O. Johnson	347 92	A. Cronkite	186 56
Alex. Mackenzie	682 35	Egan	163 18
Andrew H. Nave	467 09	Walter Howe	438 39
C. J. Stevens	350 00	Chas. W. Kennedy	46 64
Sidney E. Stuart	473 09	Daniel W. Lockwood	543 30
Henry S. Taber	456 62	Wm. A. Marye	228 59
Chas. C. Tear	46 64	Frederick Perkins	186 56
Thos. Turtle	665 86	Leverett H. Walker	411 42
Wm. B. Wheeler	411 88	Herbert J. Slocum	414 78
Arthur L. Wagner	638 74	Geo. R. Smith	912 88
Omar Bundy	46 64	L. C. Allen	455 87
Chas. Braden	431 09	Thos. H. Barry	497 48
Geo. L. Converse	560 27	Walter L. Finley	498 29
Lewis D. Greene	369 27	Geo. G. Greenough	478 23
G. H. G. Gale	495 41	Ell D. Hoyle	418 58
Wm. H. Heuer	612 70	Daniel C. Kingman	632 53
Benj. H. Handforth	303 24	Wm. Laster	306 06
Thos. Y. Knox	426 02	Fredk. Marshall	357 63
Chas. E. Kilbourne	427 93	Godfrey H. Macdonald	200 00
James Mercer	534 65	Philip Reade	227 06
Saml. M. Mills	570 17	B. D. Spilman	370 83
Henry D. Moore	570 17	J. J. Sams	338 02
Warren P. Newcomb	186 31	Chas. W. Williams	686 66
John Pitcher	459 83		

The following Mexican War claims were settled by the 2d Comptroller of Treasury this week:

Thos. P. Gwynn	\$150 00	Lewis A. Edwards	100 00
Chas. H. Crane	100 00	G. W. Palmer	125 97
Robt. Anderson	130 00	Delozier Davidson	119 53

ABOUT thirty enlisted men of the Navy have been selected for instruction at the naval training school, to be established at the Washington Navy-yard. The first class is to consist of forty, and as soon as the remaining ten have been selected, the instructions will be commenced. It is intended to make thirty-five years the limit of age for admission. A number of applications have already been rejected for over age.

THE STATE TROOPS.

THE NEW YORK STATE CAMP.

The official order for camp which has just been promulgated, announces the camp schedule as published in the JOURNAL two weeks ago. The order of duties will be as laid down in G. O. S. series of 1882, but if proper grounds exist modifications may be made. Nothing however shall be permitted which is unmilitary or which will interfere with the Guards receiving the full benefits of the opportunity offered, and the camp tour must be devoted to the acquirement of and perfection in military duty. Commanders on arrival report to the Adjutant General or in his absence to the next ranking staff officer, each commander rendering a report of his tour for the information of the Commander-in-Chief direct to the Adjutant General. The Inspector General, during the tour of service at the State Camp, will make thorough inspections of the camp, its police and discipline, and observe the performance of military duties; he will report the result of his inspections and observations to the Adjutant General in camp, at least twice a week, for the information of the Commander-in-Chief. Transportation, and subsistence is as usual under the direction of General Wylie, each regimental commissary reporting to him on arrival without, however, being relieved from regimental duty. The troops will be paid in camp at the end of their tour. Rifle practice is under charge of General Robbins. Commanding officers of regiments while in camp are the commanding officers of the camp, and as such exercise exclusive jurisdiction over their command and their camp, subject to their responsibility to the Commander-in-Chief, under whose direct order they are for the time being, and whose orders will be received by them through the Adjutant General. They will make requisition for the necessary camp equipment on the Acting Quartermaster General in camp, who will issue under his order from the Commander-in-Chief. The contractors of subsistence are, however, under the order of the Chief of Ordnance and Acting Commissary General, to whom complaint will be made, if such become necessary. Camp commanders will inform that officer of the hours set by them for meals, and the number of men to be provided for, and the meals will be furnished by the contractors at the hours thus stated.

CONDUCT UNBECOMING AN OFFICER, ETC.

We have received a copy of the review by Judge-Advocate General Horatio C. King, of the proceedings in the case of Captain John P. Leo, commented upon in our last week's issue. General King defines what constitutes conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and quotes from the Articles of War of the Army, Ives on Military Law, the Digest of opinions of the Judge-Advocate General of the Army, and remarks on cases tried under that charge in the Army. In conclusion he says:

In the present case all the witnesses agree that language was used which was both uncomplimentary and ungentlemanly, but the offence was not, in my judgment, of such a character as to bring it within the charge of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. There is evidence of provocation and consequent heat, which seems to have influenced the Court in making a very mild sentence.

We did not find fault with the action of the Adjutant General; but our reasoning was that if the offence did not constitute conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, it was unjust to the accused to place him under the odium which must naturally follow such a conviction, but if the charge had been sustained (which was evidently not the case) then the sentence should have been commensurate with the offence.

We learn now that the Court was particularly embarrassed by the fact that Captain Leo pleaded guilty to the charges and specifications as preferred, that in spite of this pleading they obtained all the evidence possible bearing upon the case, that they found mitigating circumstances, and that upon the facts thus elicited, they awarded the slight sentence of a fine of five dollars. Furthermore, that the reasons for finding and sentencing as they did were fully set forth in the proceedings. This, of course, puts a different complexion on the affair, and throws the blame on those who reviewed the case, and who published the order. The fact that the hastily put together Military Code of New York classifies "Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman" and "Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline" under one grade, added still more to the embarrassments. The same code also authorizes a reprimand as a punishment by Courts-martial, not only for non-commissioned officers, but also for privates, and the fact that Sergeant Hilton had been kept in confinement in the guard tents at Fort Wadsworth and been in arrest ever since the commission of his offence (September, 1884), induced the Court to inflict the slightest punishment possible under the circumstances.

JEFFERSON DAVIS ON THE MILITIA.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, in a letter declining an invitation to be present at a drill, said: "It is to me gratifying to observe the increased attention of our citizens to military training. Our forefathers, distrustful of standing armies, relied upon the militia as the defenders and safeguards of the State, and competitive exercises as high schools of elementary education. Mobile may be justly proud of the record her sons have made, afloat and ashore, wherever martial endowment was to be displayed. Chivalrously rejoicing at any triumph of her guests, she may exultingly hail every increase of proficiency as a welcome advance toward the common good, in the greater ability to protect popular liberty."

GATLING GUNS FOR STATE TROOPS.

The report of the recent Canadian engagements with the Indians and half-breeds shows the effectiveness of machine guns if coolly and skillfully handled. Captain Howard with his little piece singly repulsed and silenced an enemy who had already surprised an entire battery and created considerable confusion. This gun is especially adapted for use by State troops and the suggestion that a couple of them be attached to each regiment of four troops and detachments instructed in their

use, has recently been made from various quarters where the matter is well understood. We again recommend the subject to the consideration of the Adjutant General as one which with comparatively limited outlay will add an important element of strength to the troops.

ENDORSED BY GOOD AUTHORITY.

With reference to recent artillery experiments by State troops the Boston Herald publishes the following extract from a letter of Gen. J. C. Tidball, U. S. Army, to Gen. Morris Schaff: "It pleases me beyond measure to read of the manner in which Col. Wellington and his regiment have taken up the subject of heavy artillery. The colonel appears to comprehend the necessities of the case and the advantages to be derived from seaboard citizens giving attention to this matter. A start in the right direction has been made both at Boston and New York, and not the least benefit to be derived from it will be to direct public attention to the defenceless condition of our seaports. This, it is to be hoped, will aid in speedily getting modern armaments."

CAPTAIN DALGETTY'S TESTIMONY.

In his sparkling lecture before the Twelfth, N. Y., to which we listened with much pleasure, Lieut. G. N. Whistler 5th Art., made a slight mistake in stating that modern warfare has introduced a peculiar method of fighting, that is, with the spade. In this statement he is nearly three centuries behind the times, because we have it on no less authority than that of the valiant warrior, Captain Dugald Dalgetty, that the famous Gustavus Adolphus "the lion of the North and the protector of the Protestant faith" did as much fighting with the spade as he did with the sword.

NEW YORK.

The genial psalmist of the Old Guard, Lieut. Andrew J. Dam, who died on Saturday, May 16th, at the Union Square Hotel, of paralysis of the heart, will be regretted by all who knew him. The Old Guard turned out *en masse* at the funeral, which took place on Wednesday, May 19.

The athletic games of the 9th Regiment Club, on Saturday evening, were attended by a large audience. The following is a summary of the events: Sixty yards run (for members)—W. A. Seward won; H. E. Earl, Company C, second. Time, 7 3/4 seconds. Tug-of-war—13th Regiment team beat 9th Regiment by 1 inch. Half-mile run (for members)—W. Seward won, J. W. Cunningham second. Time, 2:30 1/5. One mile walk—E. F. McDonald, W. S. A. C., scratch, won; E. A. Kraft, W. A. C., 10 seconds, second. Time, 6:50. One mile walk (members)—J. A. McGovern, Company I, won; Sergeant W. H. Ehrman, second. Time, 8:52 2/5. Sack Race—P. Pendergast, O. C. A., won; J. Marley, O. C. A., second. Tug-of-war (members)—Company F won easily. Two Mile Roller Skating Race—H. E. Earl, Company C, won; J. C. Harper second. Time, 8m. 48 2/5. 220 yards Hurdle—R. A. Stackpole won; C. S. Busse, second. Time, 33 2/5. 1,000 yards Run—H. W. Kraft, W. A. C., 30 yards, won in 2m. 37 1/5. Running High Jump—C. T. Stevens, 2 inches, won with 5 feet.

Years do not alter the sentiment of the New Yorkers with regard to those who laid down their lives upon the altar of patriotism during the war of the Rebellion, and accordingly the First Division has been ordered out by General Shaler to parade on Decoration Day in the usual manner. The column will be reviewed by the President at the Worth Monument, and dismissed at Waverly Place. The latter arrangement, which saves about half a mile's march to Canal street, the point of dismissal in former years, is commendable. The march should be made as short as possible.

Corporal M. J. Fitz Mahoney, of Company G, 7th Regiment, sent us invitations to his wedding to Miss Marie J. Cody, on Wednesday, May 6. The happy couple will be "At Home" on Wednesday evenings, May 20 and 27, at 41 W. 31st street.

The 7th Regiment, N. Y., are having made a new uniform for their Drum Corps, to be worn on Decoration Day, at the establishment of the well-known contractor, W. C. Boylan, 135 Grand street. Mr. Boylan is also the lowest bidder for the manufacture of the new camp blouse adopted by the 7th Regiment, and we learn will manufacture blouses for the majority of the regiment.

General A. C. Barnes, of the Thirtieth, in directing his regiment to proceed to camp July 11, says that the time intervening is not too long for the work which has to be done that the regiment may appear creditably, and win the honors for which all are ambitious. In numbers and in discipline the Thirtieth should be second to none. A point upon which commanders will lay special stress, by precept and exercise, is the punctilious observance of military courtesy. Companies will assemble in fatigue uniform, for drill and instruction in guard mounting and sentry duty, as follows: May 13 and 25, A and B; May 19 and 26, D and F; May 20 and 27, H and K; May 21 and 28, C and G; May 22 and 29, E and I. The Thirtieth will parade with the 3d Brigade on Decoration Day in Brooklyn in full dress uniform.

Captain Thomas Miller, of the Seventeenth Separate Company (Flushing), in anticipation of the tour of camp duty, orders a vigorous course of instruction for non-commissioned officers and other enlisted men in drill military courtesies, practice in giving commands, guard and sentry duty.

J. G. Farnsworth, Adjutant-General, of New York, succeeded J. B. Butler as receiver of the Bankers' and Merchants' Telegraph Company May 20. He qualified under the suit brought by the Attorney-General in the name of the people.

Major General Carr, comdg. the 3d Division, orders the following inspections and muster of Separate Companies in heavy marching order in State Service Uniform: 16th, Catskill, June 5, at 10 A. M.; 27th, Malone, June 8, at 3 P. M.; 9th, Whitehall, June 9, at 4 P. M.; 18th, Glen's Falls, June 10, at 3 P. M.; 22d, Saratoga Springs, June 11, at 3 P. M.; 4th, July 16, at 10 A. M.; 14th, Kingston, July 21, at 3 P. M.; 23d, Hudson, July 22, at 10 A. M.; 5th and 10th, Newburgh, July 23, at 3 P. M.; 15th and 19th, Poughkeepsie, July 29, at 3 P. M. The following Separate Companies will hold their rifle practice at Renassaerwyck: 6th,

July 8; 7th, May 26; 12th, June 10; 32d, June 27; 16th, June 17; 23d, Aug. 12.

The 6th Battery, of Binghamton, Capt. Olmsted, have made a step in the right direction by procuring muskets and drilling as infantry. The only artillery drill in which State batteries can acquire any proficiency is "standing gun drill." As mounted men they must under present conditions prove a failure. A correspondent from Binghamton writes us that Lieut. Thurston, of the 22d Regiment, was recently at that place for 10 days teaching the battery the manual of arms, and that the men during that time acquired a proficiency which places them far ahead of the 20th Separate (Infantry) Company of that place. They also learned something about military courtesy, of which they were apparently entirely ignorant. The experiment should be imitated by other "batteries."

Capt. James C. Abrams, of the 7th Regiment, publishes an encouraging and very creditable record of his company during the drill season just completed. The company had 24 drills, all of which were attended by 8 members, Lieut. E. G. Haight and J. B. Dewson being among the number, 6 attended 23 drills, and seven 22 drills. The company fired 12,000 rounds of ammunition and qualified 66 men in the Army matches. The captain most appropriately says: While endeavoring to improve ourselves in the School of the Company, and the Manual of Arms, greater attention should be given to Skirmish Drill, and to that most important branch of a soldier's education—Rifle Shooting. While every member should feel gratified at the proud position now occupied by the company, it should serve as an incentive to do better in the future, rather than to be satisfied with the present.

Seventy-fourth New York.—Col. W. M. Bloomer.

LAST Tuesday evening the regiment paraded 250 officers and men for instruction in Gen. Brownell's street riot tactics. Upon leaving the Armory the regiment separated, the right wing under command of Col. Bloomer, marching up Virginia street to Main, and the left wing under Lieut. Col. Johnson, marching up Allen to Main. Both wings halted at Delaware street, and the 8th Brigade Signal Corps transmitted several messages, using torches. The march was then continued to Main street, and more signalling was done. One of the messages received was an order directing Lieut. Col. Johnson with the left wing to report to Col. Bloomer double time. This was done and the regiment united. The march was then continued in flanked column order up Main to North, to Franklin, to Edward and back to the Armory, executing the various movements laid down in the tactics for guarding the cross streets.

The drill was very well executed, the men giving all their attention to the work before them, and the officers appeared to have well prepared themselves for the movements, so the very little delay was experienced by having to stop and explain. This is the last drill of the regiment before Decoration Day.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE MOBILE TOURNAMENT.

My criticism of the various companies who participated in the Mobile Drill last week included all the companies belonging to the State of Alabama. Besides these were three companies, one each from the States of Texas, Kentucky, and Georgia, of whose performance I have notes, viz., the Louisville Legion, the Columbus, Ga., Guards, and the Houston Light Guard of Texas, which took the first prize of \$4,000 in the Free-for-all Infantry contest. The Houston company wore a magnificent uniform of red coats, with black and gold trimmings, dark blue pants with red stripe, white helmets with white plume tipped with blue, and white cross-belts.

Inspection.—The captain gave the command rear open order while the company was at a present. In coming to the front, the 1st lieutenant placed himself slightly in front of the front rank. The rear rank did not keep dressed coming to rear open order; two guns slightly rusty, and three firing pins slightly dirty. Otherwise the guns were in excellent condition. Belts, uniform, etc., neat and clean. One pair gloves dirty and three pairs soiled.

Manual of Arms by the Numbers.—No. 19. The right guide started to carry arms without the numbers. Pieces at trail not parallel. There were but few individual errors.

Manual without the Numbers.—Excellent. The lieutenants failed to come to an order with the company upon several occasions. In loadings, the position of a number of the rear rank men's feet wrong, some not at right angles to each other. One stack badly made at stack arms, No. 46. The firing row and then was ragged. In stacking arms with swivel, No. 73, one stack was badly made, one stack not made at all, two men being ignorant of their duties. There was no command "lay on loose pieces." In firing kneeling there were several behind. In firing by file, No. 3, the first set of fours did not fire.

Manual on the March.—Very good.

Evolutions.—In wheeling, the pivot step was a little short, pieces not brought up promptly nor together. At the command for turning from carry to right shoulder, left arms not swung properly at double time. The second lieutenant did not march in front of the centre of his platoon. Forming line from platoons, marching in column of fours to the left, left a gap in the line No. 43. Omitted left oblique. Bad wavering in lines while repeating obliques at in double rank; the rear rank was not closed to the proper distance. The distances in column of fours single rank were too great, and the lieutenants were not careful about their positions. In forming right by file there was a break near centre of the column.

In wheeling platoons to the right, the second platoon made a bad wheel. In executing No. 83, the captain ran the company into the fence. Marching in line to break three fours from right to rear was badly executed. In forming line from column of twos there was crowding in ranks. In movement No. 82, the captain executed right by file and then formed fours by obliquing to the right, thus mixing up the fours. In wheeling through 180 degrees the pivot step was good, but there was crowding in ranks. Some of the men turned their shoulders in dressing. Step a little too long in both double and quick time; cadence, quick; time, slow; double time, perfect.

Co. F, 1st Regiment Infantry, Kentucky State Guard, Louisville Legion, took the second prize of \$500 in "the infantry drill for maiden companies," and stood 6th in the free for all contest. They wore dark blue coats, light blue pants with cross-belts, and white Astrakan shakos.

Inspection.—The captain in dressing the ranks, etc., was too far from the flank; three men were not shaved; one gun filthy; four guns dirty; one waist plate tarnished; four pairs of gloves dirty and others soiled; gloves not uniform; set up bad; heads not held up; chins poked out; posts of lieutenants too far in rear of the rear rank.

Step at quick time, two inches too long; cadence, excellent; double time, too long; cadence, too slow.

Manual by the numbers, fair. At unfixed bayonets, the butts of 18 pieces were not eight inches in rear of the left toe; pieces were not parallel at rest on arms. Although it is not expected that the load with blank cartridges be executed with precision, yet uniformity is required.

Manual Without the Numbers.—The fire obliquely to the left was ragged; draw load poor; fire lying down ragged; stacking arms with swivel in double rank was wrongly executed; fire kneeling, the rear rank was slow stepping to the right; firing by rank, the fire of the rear rank was not together; firing by file, bad.

Manual on march bad, especially the arms port. The captain would find it of advantage to give the command of execution as the left foot strikes the ground.

Evolution.—In forming left front into line the left fours obliqued too far to the left, and the files had to close in after forming line. Right oblique in line at double time was marked by a bad break near the right of the line. The change direction in line at double time was a bad wheel. Where the programme demanded that the fours be wheeled in circles three times to the left in quick time the captain executed it but twice. Movement No. 66, programme where he was directed to change direction to the right in double time, he caused his company to execute in quick time. The graceful execution of many of the movements was marred by stamping of the feet, which is to say the least unsightly. The distance of the file of the leading four on the side of the leading guide from that guide was uniformly too large, as was that of the rear guide from the file in his front in column of fours. The company was slow, coming to a right dress several times. The supernumerary was dressed in fatigue uniform, instead of full dress, as were the other men of the company. Wheels were only fair.

Platoon Movements.—Distances in column too great. There was spreading out in forming on right into line from column of platoons.

The Columbus, Ga., Guards were seventh in the general competition. They wore black shakos, white pompons, dark-blue coats, with a lighter dark shade for pants, with buff trimmings. Gold and blue epaulettes.

Inspection.—Eight left hands wrong at inspection boxes. Guns.—Three slightly rusty. Others in excellent order. Two men not shaved. Gloves soiled, and one pair dirty. One pompon in line wavy and not matted by a proper angle. Two bayonet-buttons not brightened. Other brasses good.

The Lieutenants did not face to the front before going to the rear upon closing ranks.

Step at quick time too long; cadence, about right. Step at double time, too long; cadence, too quick.

Manual by the numbers.—Marked by many individual errors.

Manual without the numbers.—After firing, some of the boxes were closed and some left open. In fire kneeling, captain did not order his company to fire. He prompted the men upon several occasions. Officers and left guide slow coming to an order arms. Fire lying down ragged. One man dropped his piece. In fixing bayonets several men were slow. Stacking arms with swivel good. Pieces not parallel at arms port.

Manual marching in line.—Fair.

Evolution.—Marred by stamping of the feet, especially on halting coming into line. In breaking fours forward from the left the right four and No. 1, or the second four from right, started to execute "right forward fours right." The march in line was ragged and marred by a spreading out of the files. Did not come to a trail arms where programme so directed. Distances between fours in column generally too great. The men did not allow a natural swinging motion to the arms in double time. Forming column of files from column of fours left several breaks in the column. The company was out of step after the completion of several movements. The pieces of five men were slow coming from "carry" to right shoulder at the preparatory command for turning. Pieces not brought promptly from carry to right shoulder at command "double time." In forming in single rank in double time right front into line from column of fours the leading four made a bad break by coming on right into line. In marching to the rear the captain forgot to march to the front, thus leaving the numbers mixed. In breaking column of fours forward from the right one man wheeled improperly. There were some bad breaks in the obliques and wheelings. The platoon movements could be improved. In stacking in double rank with swivel two stacks were not promptly made and four stacks fell down. In fire kneeling there were two guns on the left of the rear rank not pointed through the proper front rank intervals. In fire kneeling the rear rank men were slow stepping to the right. In fire by file and cease firing there was firing after the latter command.

THE NEW ORLEANS DRILL.

THE military tournament at New Orleans, which closed on Saturday, May 16, fully realized the expectations of its warmest supporters. Much as such exhibitions smack of the hippodrome, at least to the practical military mind, yet, under present circumstances, a certain amount of beneficial effect cannot be denied them, especially when we take into account the militia organizations in the Southern States, which consist mostly of independent companies. Having no regimental or battalion organizations, without these periodical gatherings, there would be no progress, and the small organizations would lack the stimulus of rivalry and soon sink into a state of lethargy. We will, however, not go so far as to recommend the introduction of such competitions into our Northern camps, as suggested by one of our Louisville exchanges. The camp at New Orleans was commanded by a regular officer, who conducted it on strictly military principles, and permitted none of the laxity which so often characterizes similar affairs, and there is no doubt that the few days spent here have left their impression, the results of which will show in the future. The drill in many cases showed a high order of proficiency, but if the statement of the New Orleans Times-Democrat, that "the privates from the various companies who have stood guard at the camp are doing some growling, and a number of them refused to go on guard when ordered," is true, then we think that the infusion of some healthy discipline is a matter which requires attention before everything else. A few months under the command of Major Ewing, the very wording of whose orders showed at a glance that he was the right man in the right place, would doubtless have had some good effect in such a direction.

The beginning of the competitions was fixed for Tuesday, May 12, but the companies began to arrive on the day previous. The camp commander, who was assisted by 1st Lieut. O. T. Crosby, of the U. S. Engineer Corps, as adjutant, organized the companies quartered within the camp temporarily into a regiment, and as such the whole was governed under the strictest rules prevailing at a well-regulated military post. Lieuts. W. E. Birkhimer, B. H. Randolph, and Charles B. Satterlee, of the 3d U. S. Artillery, were the judges.

The result was as follows:

FOR INFANTRY.

First prize, \$2,000—Gold medal presented by the World's Exposition and a medal studded with diamonds and precious stones, presented by the United States Commissioners, won

by Houston Light Guards, Houston, Texas, Capt. Thomas Scoury.

Second prize, \$500—Mobile Rifles, Mobile, Ala., Capt. Dick Roper.

No. 3—Chickasaw Guards, Memphis, Tenn., Captain S. Carver.

No. 4—Co. F, Louisville Legion, Louisville, Ky., Captain Grinstead.

Prize for companies from rural parishes of Louisiana, \$500.

No. 1—St. Mary's Volunteers, Franklin, La.

A gold medal for captain of victorious company, donated to the management by Mr. M. Scooter.

Additional prize (from which companies winning at Mobile are barred), \$500.

FOR CADETS.

First prize, medal and \$500—Tuskaloosa Cadets, Tuskaloosa, Ala., Capt. Clark.

Second prize, Appleton's Encyclopedia—Baton Rouge, La., Capt. Prescott.

Third prize, stand of colors—South Carolina Cadets, of South Carolina Military Academy, Charleston, Captain Walker.

No. 4—Auburn Cadets, Auburn, Ala., Capt. Thach.

FOR ARTILLERY.

First prize gold medal and \$500—Indianapolis Light Artillery, Indianapolis, Ind., Capt. Cutler.

Second prize, stand of colors—Battery B, Washington Artillery, New Orleans, La., Capt. Eugene May.

No. 3 Battery B, Louisiana Field Artillery, New Orleans, La., Lieut. Thompson.

No. 4—Battery A, Galveston Artillery, Galveston, Tex., Lieut. Forshey.

FOR ZOUAVES.

First prize, stand of colors and \$500—Busch Zouaves, St. Louis, Mo., Capt. Roemer.

Best Drilled Infantry Soldier—Corporal George N. Torrey, Houston Light Guard.

Best Drilled Cadet—Sergeant J. T. Coleman, South Carolina Cadets.

In their official report the Board of Judges say:

In pursuance of the general idea of adapting to the capabilities of the contestants, the programmes for these companies were made easier of execution than those for the interstate organizations. But whoever witnessed their performances must have been convinced that the cadets did not require any such tender consideration. They (or at least several of them) proved themselves worthy competitors of any organization, whatever their class, on the field. When it is considered that this is the first appearance of cadets in this role the result is all the more creditable.

The Board then criticize the several corps; the Auburn, Ala., Cadets, the South Carolina Cadets from the Bingham School from Charleston, the Tuskaloosa, Ala., Cadets, and the Baton Rouge, La., Cadets. Of the last two they say:

Of the Tuskaloosa Cadets, little need be said. To those familiar with such matters their drilling spoke for itself. The board had never seen a captain with a keener more prompt and accurate perception of what was required, of him and how to execute it, than was shown by that officer on this occasion. In set up and in soldierly appearance the Tuskaloosa had no advantage over the South Carolina company, but in the accurate, careful and elegant manner in which it performed its allotted task it surpassed all others.

Following the Tuskaloosa, the Board have placed the Baton Rouge Cadets. The company was not as well set up as either of the two just mentioned, but its inspection was very creditable, and its execution of the programme equally so. The latter secured it second place in the cadet list.

Of the other companies the Judges say:

In the contest for the prize to be awarded the best drilled company for the several parishes, the St. Mary's Volunteers stood without a rival. This was unfortunate, as it deprived this contest of the vim and interest which emulation engenders. The company did very well, considering the circumstances, but in the accurate, careful and elegant manner in which it performed its allotted task it surpassed all others.

The Houston Light Guard, like the Chickasaws and the Mobile Rifles, had every reason to exclaim, "save us from our friends," as the shouts of the audience drowned the commands of the captain. But as the shouts at the Houston were the loudest, the embarrassment of their captain was the greatest. Such conduct was a malicious and in effect is malicious injury. It was well if the zealous champions of contestants would remember this. The most noticeable omission on the part of the captain, and one in which all other captains joined, was the failure to align stacks before laying on loose pieces. In single rank, column of fours, the guides did not take proper distances from the column front and rear.

A determination of the relative positions of the Chickasaws and the Mobile Rifles has been more difficult than that of all other organizations together—many times more difficult—and, for the first time in the experience of this Board, the result was arrived at by a majority. This was due, not to perplexity arising from selecting between two organizations, both of which did exceedingly well, but rather to the difficulty of determining which did least poorly.

The former (Chickasaws), instead of drilling the programme as indicated, and as Rule V, General Rules and Regulations required, constantly interspersed their evolutions with unnecessary extra movements for position. This, in a close contest, might have lost them the drill, but it was not the only nor the most serious feature of this uncalculated but in the accurate, careful and elegant manner in which it performed its allotted task it surpassed all others. It was noticed that while new positions were being sought, it was always accompanied by placing the command with the original right in front, as if the company could not drill if this formation was broken up. The Board was loth to believe this company could not drill unless the original right was kept in front; yet the unnecessary position movements to which reference has been made, forced the Board reluctantly to adopt this opinion. Whether it can do better than this the Board has no means of knowing, nor is the question pertinent to this report. One thing is certain, dependence upon keeping up the exact original formation, while entirely consonant with the practice of past ages, is wholly at variance with not only the spirit, but the precepts of modern tactics. The principle of inversions having been eradicated from our tactics, competitive drills are not deemed fitting occasions for resurrecting it. It is taking a step backward instead of pushing forward. When every cadet company and even the St. Mary's Volunteers' manoeuvres with fours inverted, or in whatever way the company may find itself at the time being, it would seem reasonable to require contestants in the interstate drill to do equally well.

The Rifles (Mobile) appear to be no mean competitors in this race of tactical retrogression. If their opponents outstripped them, it was not the fault of this company, as was evinced when the captain asked permission to wheel his fours about in platoon column, in order to proceed with the programme. Now, when we consider that these programmes were written and printed with the special object in view of forcing the Rifles in his work, but not on the other hand, the Houston Light Guard, the Louisville Legion, the Cadets or even the rural militia company depends in the least upon the principle of inversions as the rock of their salvation, what excuse can there be for such action on the part of what are presumably first-class companies? A company which cannot manoeuvre left in front equally as well as right in front, and cannot in any other case avoid one of these formations to the other, will attain to honors on the field of modern competitive drills either when there are no first-class companies to contest for the prize, or when, as in this instance with cadet companies, they are barred and arranged into a distinct class.

The Mobile Rifles, in their inspection, were pre-eminently superior to any other infantry organization presented to the Board. As the Louisville Legion did not drill one page of the programme, it is not possible to institute comparisons between the drill of this company and that of others in its

class. This organization executed the movements with an animation and life which, under the circumstances, was refreshing to say the least. The captain showed himself to be an officer of quick perception and prompt in execution.

In the artillery the most self-evident fact apparent to the Board was that both the New Orleans detachments were so nervous and anxious that neither did itself justice at the drill. With the Indianapolis detachment this was not so. They were cool and collected and well drilled; and New Orleans, the home of famous artillerymen, awakens to the knowledge that competitors in every way worthy of their greatest efforts are born outside her limits—a fact which the record of the New Orleans detachments has heretofore placed in doubt.

The Galveston detachment being mere recruits, could not compete on equal terms with the others. But the physique of the men was good, their desire to learn was evident, and they deserve the encouragement which they no doubt will receive. It is safe to predict that when this detachment again appears on the competitive arena, it will make a better showing. What it needs is knowledge and practice. It could not have done better than come to this drill for the former, and the latter is a matter which is wholly in its keeping, and which it no doubt can be trusted to take care of.

Without doubt the matter in which the camp was organized and conducted was a very important and instructive nature. The idea of having a regular officer to command it again appears on the competitive arena, it will make a better showing. What it needs is knowledge and practice. It could not have done better than come to this drill for the former, and the latter is a matter which is wholly in its keeping, and which it no doubt can be trusted to take care of.

Too much praise cannot be given Brevet Major Ewing, the commandant, and Lieut. Crosby, the adjutant, for the thoroughly efficient manner in which they attended to every matter of detail.

VERMONT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL T. S. PECK, of Vermont, in orders states that the annual June drill and inspection will be held as follows:

First Regiment.—Co. A, Rutland, June 10th; Co. B, St. Albans, 15th; Co. C, Brandon, 10th; Co. D, St. Johnsbury, 18th; Co. E, Burlington, 15th; Co. F, Northfield, 12th; Co. G, Bradford, 17th; Co. H, Montpelier, 16th; Co. I, Brattleboro, 13th; Co. K, Bennington, 11th.

1st Separate Company, Newport, June 19; Light Battery, Brattleboro, 13th; Section Battery, North field, 6th.

ILLINOIS.

THE Commander-in-Chief announces the following staff: Joseph W. Vance, Adjutant General; Colonels Elisha B. Hamilton, Insp. General; F. L. Matthews, Surg. General; Vespasian Warner, Judge Advocate General; James A. Shaffer, General I. R. P.; Colonels and A. D. C., A. Charles Potter, Louis Hutt, Robert B. Kennedy, James A. Sexton, Henry H. Evans, Frederick C. Pierce, Frank Clendenen, Arthur C. McIntire, Charles Bogardus, Augustus B. Smith, Hjalmer Kohler, William L. Distin, Noble B. Wiggins, George S. Hanna, James H. Madden, George W. Johns, Louis Krughoff, Clinton Otey, Charles O. Patier.

CONNECTICUT.

UNDER the scanty appropriation provided for the Connecticut Militia by the Legislature this year, it is not expected to bring more than half the force into camp, but we learn that Adjutant General S. R. Smith will make strenuous exertions in the direction of bringing out all the troops, in which endeavor we hope he will prove successful. The Adjutant General has issued an order directing the Quartermaster General to issue on approved requisition to each Machine-Gun Platoon 4,000 ball cartridges securely boxed and sealed. The cartridges will be stored in the Armory, and the seals on said boxes must not be broken or the cartridges used except the Platoon is called upon to suppress riot, repel invasion, or to act as aid to the civil authority.

CANADIAN MILITIA DISCIPLINE.

As our Canadian brethren-at-arms have been actually called out on service, it is not without interest to see how they responded to the call to duty. The Halifax Evening Mail which has reached us contains a lengthy description of the parade for service of the 68d and 69th Rifles, who, it is stated in large type, are "Ready for the fray." From the Princess Louise Fusiliers 150 men were called for, 100 from the 68d Rifle, and 50 from the Halifax Garrison Artillery. The Mail was very sharp upon the skulkers who did not turn up, they being about half of the Fusiliers. In consequence of the failure of some of the men to understand that real business was meant, the following notice was issued:

"68th Batt. Princess Louise Fusiliers. The battalion is under orders for active service, and you are ordered to parade in full dress uniform this, Monday, morning at 9.30 A. M. sharp. If not present, you will be dealt with as a deserter in time of war, according to par. 155, 682, R. and O."

By the Mail of April 17 we learn that those members of the Halifax Contingent who were not up quite early enough in the morning to answer the roll call, on being sent to the front, were dealt with pretty sternly by the authorities, and, as we think, most deservedly so.—*Volunteer Service Review.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Colonel Charles King's novel, "The Colonel's Daughter," has been translated into German under the title of "Wer wird sie Heimführen," by Lieutenant Rhazen, 20th Royal Prussian Field Artillery, and has had quite a large circulation throughout the German Army. We can fully understand the favor with which the work has been received, having read it twice and being quite prepared to read it a third time. The characters are well drawn, and the scenes laid at or near the military posts in Arizona, true to the life. In our opinion it is one of the best military novels of the past or the present. The love scenes are excellent and not tedious, the climax where a proposal has to be made in public under many difficulties especially so. (Civilian or soldier cannot fail to derive pleasure from an intimate acquaintance with "The Colonel's Daughter.")

Mr. Henry Schindler, of Leavenworth, Kansas, special correspondent of the Kansas City Times, has compiled and published an interesting guide-book, giving a description of Fort Leavenworth, the School of Application, and the Military Prison, with other useful information about the Army in general, and a directory of Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Apart from the usefulness of this little work, in connection with Fort Leavenworth and its surroundings, it contains a fund of useful information

statistical and general, concerning Army, laws, regulations, etc., carefully arranged and all of current interest. Portraits of Generals Pope and Augur, and Colonels Otis and Blunt, and a plan of the Military Reservation form the illustrative portion of the volume. The book will be sent by Mr. Schindler postpaid to any address, on receipt by him of fifty cents.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

S. A. V. B.—The name of the present commander of the Lafayette Guards is C. M. Boland, 194 Elm Street, New York City.

H. D.—Paymaster H. T. B. Harris, U. S. N., is at present attached to the training ship *Minnesota*.

Vindex asks: 1. What is the proper time for a civilian to make application to the Secretary of War for permission to appear before the Board for examination, for appointment to the grade of 2d Lieutenant in the Army? Ans.—There is no stated time.

2. What number of cadets will graduate from West Point in 1887. Ans.—It is impossible to state at this date.

J. A. C.—The *St. Mary's* is at present on a cruise. When she returns, about November next, write to Commander E. M. Shepard, U. S. N., *St. Mary's*, New York City.

J. B. D. asks the name of the schoolmaster and ship's writer of the U. S. S. *Kearny*. Ans.—Ship's writer J. Doyle. No schoolmaster on last muster roll dated Dec. 31, 1884.

G. W. B.—The soldier in the case you assume, would be a perfectly competent witness.

R. E. D. asks: 1. Can a sailor after serving two enlistments in the Navy as an able-bodied seaman, and enlisting in the U. S. Army, draw the same pay in the Army as he drew when discharged from the Navy, and get the benefit of the Wilson bill besides, say \$25.00 per month as a private? 2. Does a man after serving two enlistments in the Marines and drawing \$18.00 per month at date of discharge from the Marines forfeit the increase if he re-enlists in the Army within thirty days of discharge from the Marines, or does the Wilson bill benefit the Marine and soldier when re-enlisting in the Army from the Marines, or vice versa? Ans.—The following decision of the Second Comptroller which governs in the Pay Department of the Army seems to answer the questions: "Those who have been honorably discharged from one Service (as Marine Corps), and enlist in the other (Army), within the time prescribed by law for that purpose are regarded as having been continuously in the Service, and entitled to all the advantages it confers under laws regulating this subject."

Company Clerk says: Para. 505 and 508 Blunt's Manual do not seem to agree in the case where a marksman or sharpshooter is discharged from the company wherein he qualified and later re-enlists in another company. Para. 508 directs that his qualification scores shall be credited to the company he re-enlisted in, but Para. 505 seems also to entitle his late company to be credited with the same. Which company is entitled to scores in such a case or possibly both will be entitled to them? Ans.—In accordance with para. 505 the company from which he was discharged counts him in its classification if he has qualified as a sharpshooter marksman or before his discharge. (If not a marksman he is not considered in the General Classification of that company.) In accordance with para. 508 the company in which he re-enlists credits him with whatever score he may have made in the first company, regardless of the class he may have attained.

H. K.—47th Article of War: "Any officer or soldier who having received pay, or having been duly enlisted in the service of the U. S., deserts the same shall in time of war suffer death or such other punishment as Court-martial may direct and in time of peace any punishment, excepting death, which a Court-martial may direct."

50th Article: "No non-commissioned officer or soldier shall enlist himself in any other regiment, troop, or company, without a regular discharge from the regiment, troop, or company in which he last served, on a penalty of being reputed a deserter and suffering accordingly. And in case any officer shall knowingly receive and entertain such non-commissioned officer or soldier, or shall not, after his being discovered to be a deserter, immediately confine him and give notice thereof to the corps in which he last served, the said officer shall, by a Court-martial, be cashiered."

53d Article: "No person shall be liable to be tried and punished by a General Court-martial for any offence which appears to have been committed more than two years before the issuing of the order for such trial, unless, by reason of having absented himself, or of some other manifest impediment, he shall not have been amenable to justice within that period."

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

At a meeting of the Acting Commandery-in-chief, held May 6, a charter for the commandery of the State of Minnesota, was granted, and orders given that the commandery be organized in St. Paul June 5, 1885.

At a meeting of the Massachusetts Commandery, May 6, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Commander, Colonel Charles R. Codman, U. S. V.; Senior Vice-Commander, Mr. John M. Forbes; Junior Vice-Commander, Assistant Surgeon General William H. Hall, U. S. V.; Recorder, Colonel Arnold A. Rand, U. S. V.; Registrar, Captain Hiram S. Shurtliff, U. S. V.; Treasurer, Brevet Major William P. Shreve, U. S. V.; Chancellor, Bvt. Major J. Henry Sleeper, U. S. V.; Chaplain, Edward H. Hall, U. S. V.; Council, Bvt. Brig.-Gen. William F. Draper, U. S. V.; Bvt. Colonel Henry Stone, U. S. V.; Capt. Richard Watson, U. S. V.; P. S. V.; Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Edward Sherwin, late U. S. N.; and Lieut.-Col. Samuel A. Drake, U. S. V. Several applicants for membership were also elected.

The Maine Commandery has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Commander, Brig.-Gen. Selden Connor, U. S. V.; Senior Vice-Commander, Lieut.-Colonel Chas. B. Merrill, U. S. V.; Junior Vice-Commander, Bvt. Brig.-Gen. John Marshall Brown, U. S. V.; Recorder, Lieut. Edward M. Rand, U. S. V.; Registrar, Lieut.-Col. Joseph W. Spaulding, U. S. V.; Treasurer, Captain Thomas J. Little, U. S. V.; Chancellor, Bvt. Major Henry S. Burrage, U. S. V.; Chaplain, Joseph A. Leach, U. S. V.; Council, Paymaster William Henry Anderson, U. S. N.; Surgeon Seth C. Gordon, U. S. V.; Major Sidney W. Thaxter, U. S. V.; Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Charles F. Mattocks, U. S. V., and Lieut.-Col. Augustus C. Hamlin, U. S. V.

A SCOTCH subaltern at Gibraltar was one day on guard with another officer, who unluckily fell down a precipice 400 feet, and was killed. Non-military readers should understand that in the guard reports there is a small addendum, viz.: "N. B.—Nothing extraordinary since guard mounting." Our friend, however, said nothing about the accident, and some hours after, the brigade major came to his quarters on the part of the officer commanding, with the report in his hand, to demand an explanation. "You say 'N. B.—Nothing extraordinary since guard mounting,' when your brother officer on duty has fallen down a precipice 400 feet and been killed," replied he, "I replied that I thought I was only doing extraordinary in that I hadn't faun down a precipice 400 feet and not been killed. I should have thought it very extraordinary indeed, and had he put it down in my report."

THE Wilcox Post of Springfield, Mass., and one of the largest posts in New England, has issued an address strongly deprecating the desecration of Memorial Day by outdoor amusements.

ENGLAND'S NEW ROUTE TO THE EAST.

The unexpected and short-lived rising of half-breeds in a remote district of the Canadian Northwest, and the disturbed relations between England and Russia, have given prominence to the value of Canada as a military route to the Eastern portions of the British Empire, Hong Kong and India, as well as to China, Japan, and the Eastern world generally. The promptitude with which the troops from Ottawa and Eastern Canada were recently carried West over the newly-constructed Canadian Pacific Railway along the north shore of Lake Superior, as contrasted with the long detour previously necessary into United States territory, has clearly shown that on the completion of the railway through to British Columbia and the Pacific Ocean this autumn, it may be looked upon as an important link in the chain of direct communication between Great Britain and the East. This is felt to be the more important because the time of transit to Japan and Hong Kong by way of the Canadian Pacific is 30 and 36 days respectively, or a saving to the latter point of about 10 days as compared with the Gibraltar and Red Sea route.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

TORPEDO ATTACKS.

It appears that one of the officers of H. M. S. *Garnet* is to be court-martialled for allowing Paul Boynton to surprise them with a sham torpedo attack in New York Harbor. He may perhaps justify himself by the evidence afforded by recent experiments with the French Mediterranean squadron that more than ordinary vigilance is required to guard against surprise by a torpedo attack.

Admiral Duperré's fleet consisted of four ironclads steaming to Toulon. Signal was made to prepare to receive an attack of torpedo boats, and three torpedo boats left the fleet to return and effect an attack under cover of the night. Warning was given that the attack was to be expected after midnight and before three o'clock in the morning. Any ironclad which allowed a torpedo boat to approach within fifty metres without being recognized and exposed to the fire of the Hotchkiss guns and Propat-chek magazine rifles was to be considered destroyed. From midnight the most vigilant watch was kept by all the ships. The night was dark, but the beams of the electric light kept searching the surface of the sea in all directions. The riflemen and cannoners were on the alert. Spyglasses swept every inch of the sea lit by the electric light. Of a sudden three little red lanterns were hoisted simultaneously within forty metres of the squadron. It was the signal of the three torpedo boats which had successfully passed the zone of observation without discovery, and had penetrated to a point which ensured the destruction of every vessel of Admiral Duperré's fleet. On a previous occasion at Cherbourg a similar experiment resulted in the torpedo boat running alongside its supposed victim, and the officer in charge springing on the deck of the latter before even its proximity had been suspected.

PORT HAMILTON AND THE SUEZ CANAL.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says: If it be true that we have not yet seized Port Hamilton, it is pretty certain the Russians will never give us another chance, and here, as elsewhere, we shall be too late. But if our information is correct, the blue-jackets and marines from two of our ships on the China station have already landed and prepared sheds for coal, and colliers have left Hong Kong for the spot. So, perhaps, if we give it up now, we shall also give up the coal depots and the wharfs which our men have been constructing. We understand that an electric cable connecting Port Hamilton with the nearest station of the Eastern Telegraph Company, a distance of 350 miles, is being laid. The cable is not yet electrically complete, but it is expected that it will be in working order shortly.

The following description of Port Hamilton is taken from the *China Pilot* (1864): The Nan-how or Nagn-hau group, lying about N. N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E., thirty-eight miles from the north-east end of Quelpart, consists of two large islands, deeply indented, the northern points of which nearly meet, and which, with a third and smaller island, Observatory Island, situated between their south-eastern points, form a spacious and well-sheltered harbor named Port Hamilton, the main entrance to which is at the south-east part of the group.

The news of the proceedings of the Suez Canal Commission is not calculated to be pleasant reading on this side of the water. It has already been decided that no power shall have more than two men-of-war permanently stationed at each end of the Canal—that is a restriction certainly aimed at this country; now it is proposed to constitute a kind of international control over the navigation of the Canal, and this, in spite of the opposition of the British delegate, will probably be carried. The Commission originated in a design to diddle and dish this nation, and it would seem as if the intention of its inventors is likely to succeed through the imbecility or supineness of our Government.

EXPERIMENTS WITH GRUSON'S ARMOR.

THE Engineer reports the results of a trial against a side plate of a turret of Gruson's chilled cast iron, constructed for two 12 cm. (4.7 in.) guns at Buckau, Jan. 19 and 20, 1885.

The object and programme of the experiment was to test the shield by twenty rounds of the Prussian 15 cm. (5.9 in.) gun firing hardened steel shells (Ternitz) to give velocity equivalent to that at 1,000 metres range (1,094 yards). All the blows were delivered against the left half of the plate. The plate was sought to be divided by the first five blows rounds one to five, in two nearly equal parts, in order to attack the left half only, and in a way free from objects. Five projectiles out of the twenty to have flat heads. If the plate after fifteen blows, i. e., ten per square metre of plate's vertical projection should not be braced, and its interior surface not exhibit cracks dangerous to the gun details, the resistance should be considered sufficient. After this five more rounds should complete the experiment.

The form experimented on differs materially from that of previous shields, its construction being based on the results of former experiments. The profile is depressed or flattened considerably, so as to avoid an angle of impact exceeding 45° deg. from a shell striking horizontally. The plate was fixed between two other side and one roof plate, so as to form nearly a half cupola. At the open side it was supported by pillars of masonry by means of intermediate iron coupling plates, the whole being protected from shell fire by earth and woodwork. The greatest width, measuring round the curve—"dével-

oppée"—was 12ft. 1.7in.; that at the top edge was 7ft. 0.6in. The weight was 19 tons 12 cwt. 0 qr. 7 lb. The Prussian 15 cm. (5.9 in.) gun was mounted in position to deliver seven blows opposite to the centre of the plate at 118.1ft. range, for the remaining rounds at 24 deg. to the left. The projectiles employed were Ternitz hard tempered steel shells filled with sand weighing 76.06 lb. The charge was 15.2 lb. prismatic powder. The initial velocity was 1,206ft.

To summarize, the plate has borne twenty blows of steel shells, each 88.7 foot-ton, or 891 foot-ton per ton of entire shield, or 1,782 foot-ton per ton of half shield attacked, without destroying its powers of resistance. One crack, after the removal of the front shield, was found to extend under the surface without reaching the edge of the plate, so that the portion affected by it was not detached from the shield. The effect of the new flattened profile is shown to be very good, all the projectiles being thrown upwards. It is true that the flat-headed shells have had more effect than the others, but they have not been able to destroy the plate. The shield has greatly exceeded the resisting power demanded of it against the fifteen rounds. It is impossible to say, even approximately, the number of blows necessary to break the shield. The Ternitz steel shells equal the Krupp steel shells as much in tenacity as in hardness. With a fractured point of the shell it is possible to scratch glass, just as with the Krupp steel.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

It is stated that the Chinese Government has very recently made an important purchase of heavy guns from a well-known English firm. Part of the stock consisted of old guns in good condition, formerly the property of the Brazilian Government.

EXPERIMENTS with the Brennan torpedo at Garrison Point, Sheerness, have proved that the weapon can be successfully steered across the harbor, a distance of a mile.

THE *Italia Militaire* says that a committee of Turkish naval and artillery officers has been specially charged by the Sultan to consider the question of the torpedo defence of the Dardanelles. The committee are carrying out experiments with a new sea mine invented by a Turkish officer, which appears particularly well adapted to overcome the difficulty hitherto experienced in contending with the strong current in the Dardanelles. Experiments are also being made with a fish torpedo, which promises highly satisfactory results. At present this torpedo travels at a speed of eighteen knots when discharged against a target 250 metres distant, and it is hoped that when further improvements have been effected its speed will be raised to twenty knots.

THE British Admiralty have decided to have the combined naval service squadron, including fourteen first-class men-of-war, assemble at Portland and proceed thence to Bantry Bay, Ireland, to engage in a naval demonstration of extraordinary importance. Torpedo experiments will be carried on on a gigantic scale, and the demonstration will conclude with a sham naval battle of a magnitude beyond all affairs of the kind ever heretofore undertaken.

A DESPATCH dated Constantinople, May 18, says: "Turkish officers are still busily engaged in planting torpedoes in the Straits of the Dardanelles."

A SENTRY at the Upnor Castle powder magazine at Chatham, who went on duty at 4 o'clock on the morning of May 20, was found dead at his post two hours later. Beside him lay a revolver, and a bullet had passed through his lungs. The sentry at the post 300 yards away says he heard no report of a pistol or gun. From the position in which his body and rifle were found, the authorities are disposed to regard the case as one of assassination, committed to make possible an attempt to blow up the magazine, though the theory of suicide is also urged.

THE Czar of Russia has sent General Komaroff a "sword of honor," with a gold hilt and the scabbard set with diamonds, accompanied by an autograph letter warmly praising him for his military measures, and for the prudence and firmness he had exercised in his dealings with the Afghans, and especially commending him for his gallantry in the engagement of Dashkepri. A similar gift and letter were sent to Colonel Zakrjewski, Komaroff's chief of staff.

THE end of the Boynton torpedo joke, in connection with H. M. S. *Garnet*, lately in New York Harbor, is not yet. A despatch from Halifax says: "Admiral Sir John Commerell has been very much exasperated by the publicity given to the exploit, and was especially chagrined that Captain Hand made no report to him of the affair. The first intimation Admiral Commerell had of it was by reading the account given by a New York paper. He thereupon telegraphed Captain Hand to immediately return to Halifax. Hence the *Garnet's* sudden and mysterious departure from New York. The day she arrived in Halifax the Lieutenant on watch was placed under arrest, and Sir John Commerell, as Commander-in-Chief of the British fleet in North American waters, ordered the organization of a court of inquiry to investigate Captain Hand's management of the *Garnet* from the time she left Norfolk until her arrival in Halifax, with special instructions to ascertain all the facts of Boynton's midnight torpedo expedition. As the result of this inquiry, the sentry on duty has been summarily sentenced to forty days' close confinement for neglecting to prevent Boynton's approach to the ship, and failing to report promptly the incident. The midshipman on duty has been acquitted, but Lieutenant Gardner, who allowed Boynton to go after having him in charge, instead of taking him as a prisoner on board the *Garnet*, to be formally court-martialled. The British ironclad *Canada* arrived at Halifax from New York May 18.

An addition was made to the French Navy on May 2 in the shape of the twin-screw steel gunboat *Acheron*, which was successfully launched at Cherbourg. The *Acheron* is 55½ metres long, and has a beam of 12 metres, 30 centimetres; she will carry a 27 centimetre gun in barbette, and two 10 centimetre guns. The cost of this gunboat is set down at £100,000. There are three sister ships to the *Acheron*: the *Cocyte*, *Phlégon*, and *Styx*, now on the stocks, which will complete the "lower regions" class.

THE German Reichstag has voted for the Naval Budget of 1885-86, \$10,622,090, besides \$6,631,250 over, of which nearly the whole will be spent in the completion of ironclads and their armament, and the construction of torpedo-boats and the purchase or manufacture of torpedoes. The principal item

(\$4,200,000) is for 70 torpedo-boats and their armament.

A LETTER addressed to a French paper from Italy mentions that a German named Schwarzkopf has invented a torpedo of phosphorized bronze, which is a great improvement on the Whitehead, as, not requiring to be cleaned, it does not so easily get out of order. According to the *Temps*, the German Government has monopolized this invention, but has allowed Italy, Spain, China and Japan to obtain a supply of the new torpedoes.

SIR FREDERICK MILNER has laid before Mr. Brand, the English Surveyor General of Ordnance, his report regarding the defect in the cartridges and bayonets supplied to the troops in the Sudan, and the War Office authorities intend to further investigate these matters, together with the jamming of the Gardner guns, as soon as the commanding officers return.

THE London *Globe* reports a misunderstanding between Lord Wolseley and the British Cabinet, the General being vehemently opposed to the change of policy from mashing the Mahdi to leaving him alone and abandoning the Sudan.

AN English militiaman named Lang, who had been sentenced at Aldershot to eighteen months' imprisonment for insubordination, gave some trouble. On being left to himself in the guard room, he divested himself of his clothes, and got underneath a heavily-built low bench. For three days he baffled all efforts to get him out, and it was only by the removal of a portion of the woodwork that this was accomplished. He afterwards broke a window, and cut his throat with one of the fragments of glass, rendering a short residence in hospital necessary to his proper preparation for the treadmill.

THE British Admiralty has decided to have the combined naval reserve squadron, including fourteen first-class men of war, proceed to Bantry Bay, Ireland, to engage in a naval demonstration of extraordinary importance. Torpedo experiments will be carried on on a gigantic scale, and the demonstration will conclude with a sham naval battle of a magnitude beyond all affairs of the kind ever heretofore undertaken.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Tien-Tsin, says: "The Chinese Infantry soldier is paid once a month, when he receives 3½ taels of silver. This sum, which

is equal to about \$4.75, is paid to him in scrap bullion; and during the night preceding each pay day the paymasters are busily engaged in weighing out silver and making it up into neat little packages for distribution. As soon as he has obtained his share, the soldier takes it to the nearest shopkeeper or money-changer, who, in return for it, hands him 3,500 copper cash, the aggregate weight of which is quite as much as he can conveniently carry. Out of this the soldier has to keep himself in food and clothing; and the pay cannot, therefore, be called excessive. A Chinaman, however, lives almost exclusively upon rice, a month's supply of which costs less than 1,000 cash, and many a private not only supports a family upon the balance of his earnings, but puts by a few hundred cash every month."

THE Admiralty are fast clearing away its obsolete hulks. In addition to the *Caledonia*, *Hastings*, *Magpie*, *Dapper*, and *Cromer*, at Devonport, the Admiralty are offering for sale the *Royal Oak*, *Zealous*, *Favorite*, *Nelley*, and *Plover* at Portsmouth. It will thus be seen that the fleet of old wooden armor-clad promises soon to be nothing more than a naval tradition. Of the entire fleet of fourteen wooden armor-clads only two, the *Lord Warden* and *Repulse*, are in commission.

A CIVILIAN in Sheffield, England, having a friendly glass with a soldier, thought he would like to see how he looked in military attire. The latter being willing, on went the tunic, belt, etc., and helmet, and so much did he admire himself that he went out for a walk. He forgot, however, to keep an eye on the warrior, and presently found him missing, and himself minus his civilian toggery. The police have got the uniform, and are making inquiries.

OWING, it is said, to the greater attention bestowed by other maritime nations upon torpedoes and torpedo boats, the German Admiralty has given orders that the evolutions of the torpedo detachment of the German Navy are to be this year of a very comprehensive nature.

AN aide-de-camp galloped up to the major of a crack English Volunteer corps, who was in command of the battalion reserve on Easter Monday, with a polite reminder from the general of the division that, being under fire, his men should be ordered to lie down. The gallant Major—let us call him Jones—replied in despairing tones: "I really can't help

it! I have asked them to lie down, but they prefer standing up."

VLADIVOSTOCK, which twenty-five years ago was unknown to the outer world, is now in direct telegraphic communication with St. Petersburg. It has an overland line to Nicolaievsk, and a submarine cable to Japan, while another cable has been projected, if not already in operation, to connect it with Vancouver Island, having an immediate station at Atka, the largest of the Aleutian Islands, on which indications of coal have been found.

CHINA, which only six years since had but six miles of telegraph lines, has now completed a system by which Canton, the capital of Southern China, is brought into direct communication with the metropolis of the North.

THE Admiralty have determined to arm steam pinnaces in the navy with 3-pounder Hotchkiss revolving cannon similar to the guns used with such good effect in China by the French fleet.

THE enlistment of men for all branches of the British Army has during the late military strain been unusually brisk.

THE *Revista Marittima* contains a well-considered paper on the use of machine-guns for resisting torpedo attacks, and an article on the methods of torpedo-boat attack.

THE Admiralty *Gazette* reports that Messrs. Napier, the well-known shipbuilders on the Clyde, have accepted a contract from the Government of the Czar to build two powerful armorclads for the Russian Navy. Times are so bad on the Clyde that the members of the firm did not consider themselves justified, having regard to the number of hands unemployed, in refusing the order.

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Invitation is hereby extended to all engineers and mechanics of established reputation, and all reputable manufacturers of vessels, steam-engines, boilers, or ordnance, having or controlling regular establishments, and being engaged in the business, all officers of the Navy, and especially all naval constructors, steam engineers, and ordnance officers of the Navy, having plans, models, or designs of any vessel, or any part thereof, of the classes authorized by the naval appropriation act of March 3, 1885, to submit such plans, models, and designs to the Secretary of the Navy.

The vessels authorized to be constructed are two cruisers of not less than three thousand and more than five thousand tons displacement, costing, exclusive of armament, not more than one million one hundred thousand dollars each; one heavily armed gunboat of about sixteen hundred tons displacement, costing, exclusive of armament, not more than five hundred and twenty thousand dollars; and one light gunboat of about eight hundred tons displacement, costing, exclusive of armament, not more than two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

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Said plans, models, and designs should be submitted within the period of sixty days after May 15, 1885, and should be transmitted to the Navy Department, Washington, D. C. Should any such plan, model or design be adopted or used, a liberal compensation will be paid therefor.

The Department will, upon application, forward copies of so much of the naval appropriation acts as relate to said vessels, and will answer all letters of inquiry and furnish all desired information on the subject.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY,

Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Washington, May 8, 1885.

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MARRIED.

LORENZ—REYNOLDS.—In New Orleans, La., May 14, Post Quartermaster Sergeant OTTO H. R. LORENZ, U. S. Army, to Miss SARAH LOUISE REYNOLDS, of Boston, Mass.

DIED.

BARNES.—At Jacksonville, Ill., May 15, of valvular disease of the heart, after seventeen months of patient suffering, HARRY, son of Lizzie A. and Lieut. Nathan H. Barnes, U. S. Navy, aged seven years and nine months. Interment at Spring Grove Cemetery, Hartford Conn.

BEALE.—At Washington, D. C., May 21, Mrs. EMILY BEALE mother of General F. F. Beale.

DOYLE.—At Washington, D. C., May 14, 1885, Mrs. LUCRETIA DOYLE, mother of Assistant Paymaster J. D. Doyle, U. S. Navy.

LEFFMAN.—At Youngstown, N. Y., May 14, Ordnance Sergeant LEWIS LEFFMAN, U. S. Army, retired, aged 88.

ROGERS.—At Newport, R. I., May 19, Mrs. SARAH CLARK ROGERS, mother of Capt. B. H. Rogers, 13th U. S. Infantry.

YOUNG.—At New London, Conn., May 17, Commodore JONATHAN YOUNG, U. S. Navy.



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pure wool, 75c. and 97c.
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DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
HOUSTON ST., COR. GREENE,
NEW YORK CITY, May 7, 1885.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will
be received at this office until 11 A. M., May 23, 1885,
for dredging on the sides of Pier
58, North River, to a depth of fifteen feet at
mean low water. A plan showing the work
to be done can be seen at this office.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals
for Dredging," and addressed to the under-
signed, HENRY C. HODGES,
Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. A.
Depot Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.

JEFFERSONVILLE DEPOT,
Q. M. DEPARTMENT,
JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., May 1, 1885.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, sub-
ject to usual conditions, will be received at
this office until 11 o'clock, A. M., (Central
standard time), on May 30, 1885, at which time
and place they will be opened in the presence
of bidders, for furnishing and delivering at
this Depot, miscellaneous Quartermaster's
stores, such as office furniture, ranges, heat-
ers, stove furniture, mechanics' tools, paints
and oils, horse and mule shoes, horse brushes,
curry-combs, galvanized-iron water-buckets,
rubber hose, force pump, axle-grease, robe,
dump carts, hand carts, harness, wagon parts,
miscellaneous hardware, etc.

The Government reserves the right to reject
any or all bids.

Preference given to articles of domestic
production and manufacture, conditions of
price and quality being equal, and such pre-
ference given to articles of American produc-
tion and manufacture produced on the Pacific
Coast, to the extent of the consumption
required by the public service there.

Blank proposals, specifications, and full in-
formation as to bidding, etc., will be fur-
nished on application to this office.
Envelopes containing proposals should be
plainly marked "Proposals for _____"
at Jeffersonville Depot, Ind., and addressed to
the undersigned, RUFUS SEXTON,
Assistant Quartermaster General, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL, FORAGE AND STRAW.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
HOUSTON ST., COR. GREENE, New York City,
April 23, 1885.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, sub-
ject to usual conditions, will be received at
this office until twelve o'clock noon on May
23, 1885, at which time and place they will be
opened in the presence of bidders, for furnish-
ing and delivering fuel, forage and straw re-
quired at New York City, Wille's Point, N. Y.,
H. and David's Island, N. Y. H., during the
fiscal year ending June 30, 1886.

The Government reserves the right to re-
ject any or all proposals or to accept, as may
be most advantageous to the department.
A preference will be given to articles of
domestic production and manufacture, con-
ditions of price and quality being equal, and
such preference given to articles of American
production and manufacture produced on the
Pacific Coast to the extent of the consump-
tion required by the public service there.

Blanks and full information as to bidding,
etc., will be furnished by this office on ap-
plication.

Envelopes containing proposals should be
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PROPOSALS FOR REPAIRS TO WHARF, AND FOR DREDGING.

OFFICE OF A. A. Q. M.,
FORT SCHUYLER, N. Y. H.,
April 24, 1885.

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate, subject
to usual conditions, will be received at
this office until 12 o'clock M., May 23, 1885,
at which time and place they will be opened in
presence of attending bidders, for repairing
Wharf, and for Dredging, at Fort Schuyler,
N. Y. H.

Specification as to the work to be performed
can be obtained at the office of the Post
Quartermaster.

Blank Proposals will be furnished on ap-
plication. The Government reserves the right
to reject any or all bids.
Proposals to be marked, "Proposals for re-
pairs to Wharf and for Dredging," on the
envelopes, and addressed to the undersigned,
GEO. E. SAGE,
1st Lieut. 5th Artillery, Post Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR DRAYAGE IN NEW YORK CITY.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
HOUSTON ST., COR. GREENE,
NEW YORK CITY, May 13, 1885.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, sub-
ject to the usual conditions, will be re-
ceived at this office until 10 A. M., on June 15,
1885, at which time and place they will be
opened in the presence of bidders for the
drayage of the Quartermaster's Department in
New York City, during the fiscal year com-
mencing July 1, 1886.

The Government reserves the right to re-
ject any or all proposals. Specifications and
conditions of proposals, contract, service,
and payment and blank forms of proposals
and contracts can be had on application to the
undersigned.

Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals
for Drayage," and addressed to the "Depot
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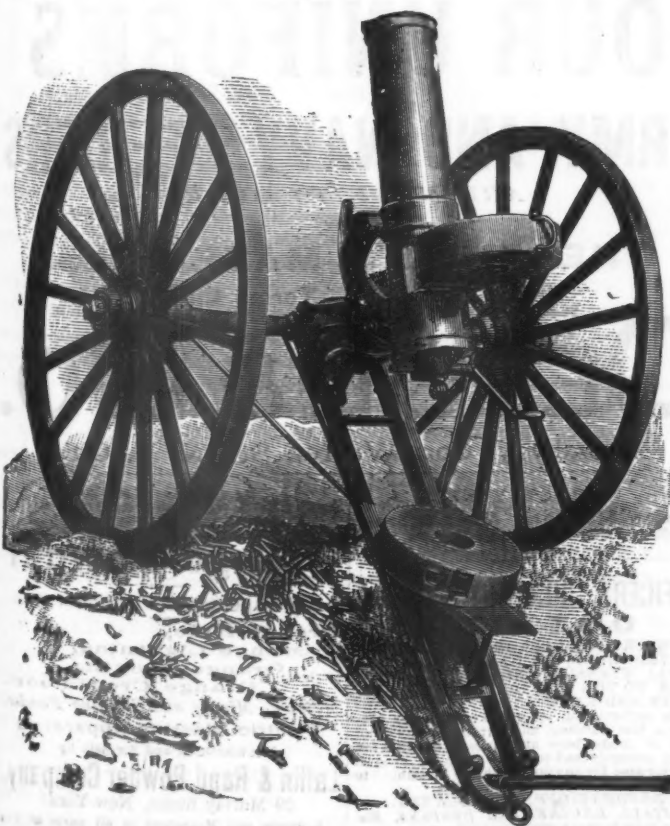
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